

Chanthaburi

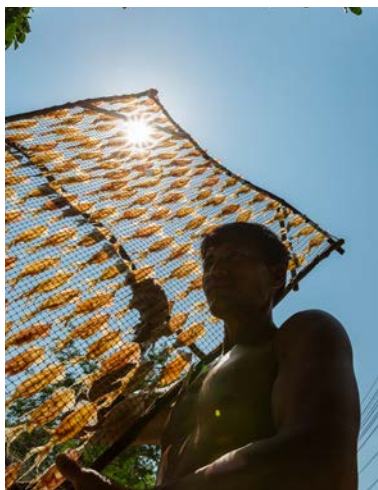
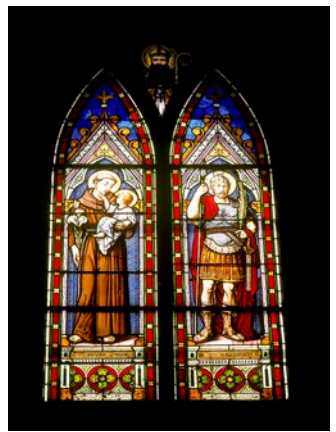
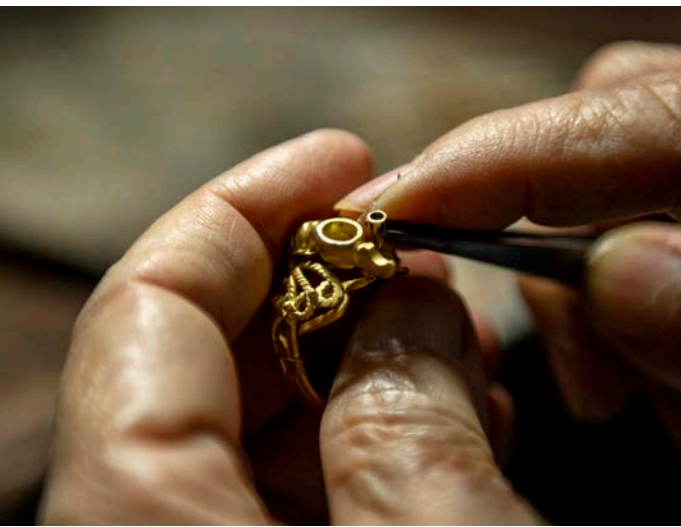
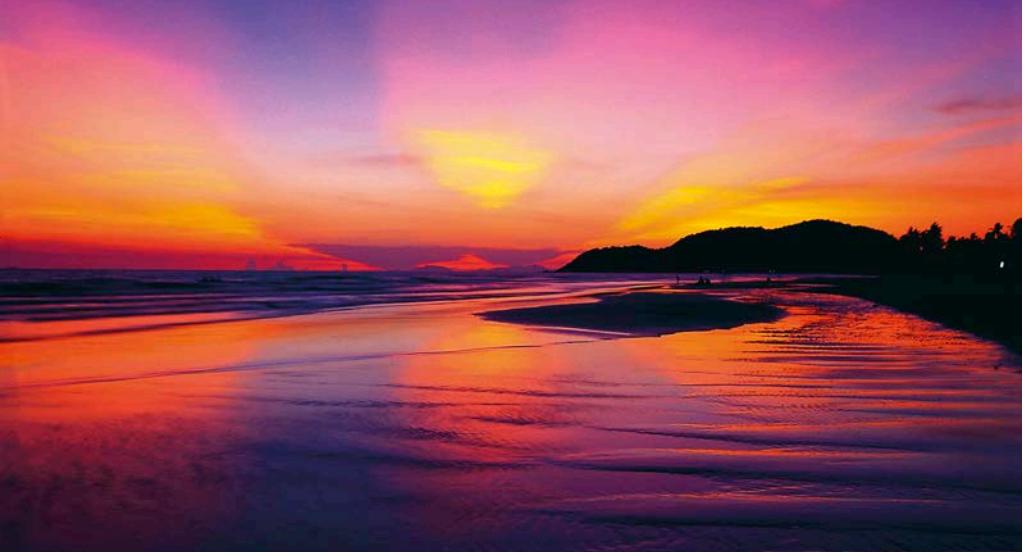
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Namtok Phlio

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Old Town Chanthabun

CHANTHABURI



Chanthaburi Town

Chanthaburi, otherwise known as ‘*Mueang Chan*’, is an abundant province with various factors contributing to the successful cultivation of fruit, especially durian, rambutan, mangosteen, and other economic crops; such as, pepper and rubber trees. The province also serves as a hub of gemstone trading, with diversified tourist attractions to offer ranging from mountains, forests, waterfalls, beaches, places and objects of antiquity to soft adventure and ecotourism activities; such as, trekking, mountain biking, rafting, etc.

Covering a total area of approximately 6,338 square kilometres, Chanthaburi is administratively divided into 10 districts; namely, Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi, Amphoe Tha Mai, Amphoe Khlung, Amphoe Laem Sing, Amphoe Pong Nam Ron, Amphoe Makham, Amphoe Soi Dao, Amphoe Na Yai Am, Amphoe Kaeng Hang Maeo and Amphoe Khao Khitchakut.

Boundary

North	orders Chachoengsao and Sa Kaeo provinces
South	borders the Gulf of Thailand
East	borders Trat province and the Kingdom of Cambodia
West	borders Rayong province

How to get there

By Car, The province is accessible by 5 routes:

1. Highway No. 3: This old route starts from Bang Na, via Chon Buri province – Bang Saen – Si Racha – Pattaya – Sattahip – Ban Chang – Rayong – Chanthaburi, a total distance of 330 kilometres.
2. Motorway – Highway No. 7 starts from Srinagarindra Road in Bangkok and ends in Pattaya, Chon Buri, a distance of 90 kilometres. Then, continue on Highway No. 36 for 50 kilometres

and Highway No. 3 for another 108 kilometres, a total distance of 248 kilometres.

3. Highway No. 36, currently a main route, starts from Km. 140 on Sukhumvit Road in Bang Lamung, Chon Buri, turn left at the Krathing Lai T-junction via the Pira Circuit to end at Tambon Choeng Noen in Amphoe Mueang Rayong, Rayong province, a distance of 60 kilometres, then turn into Highway No. 3 for 108 kilometres to Chanthaburi province, a total distance of 308 kilometres.

4. Highway No. 344, the Ban Bueng – Klaeng route, the other main road that can save a distance of up to 70 kilometres, starts from Km. 98 on Sukhumvit Road in Amphoe Mueang Chon Buri, via Amphoe Ban Bueng of Chon Buri province, Amphoe Wang Chan and Amphoe Klaeng of Rayong province, a distance of 110 kilometres. Then, continue on Highway No. 3 for 58 kilometres to Chanthaburi, a total distance of 266 kilometres.

5. The connecting route between the Northeast and the East starts at Km. 200 on Highway No. 33 from Amphoe Kabin Buri, Prachin Buri province, turn right at Km. 230 in Sa Kaeo province onto Highway No. 317, continue for 189 kilometres via Amphoe Wang Nam Yen, Amphoe Soi Dao, Amphoe Pong Nam Ron, and Amphoe Makham to Chanthaburi, a total distance of 219 kilometres from Amphoe Kabin Buri.

By Bus

From Bangkok Eastern Bus Terminal (Ekamai) on Sukhumvit Road

- Transport Co., Ltd. offers both air-conditioned and ordinary buses leaving daily. For more details, please contact the Ekamai office, Tel. 0 2391 6846 and Chanthaburi office, Tel. 0 3932 2197.

Private operators:

- Cherdchai Tour, Ekamai office, Tel. 0 2391 2237, and Chanthaburi office, Tel. 0 3935 0357, 0 3931 1801.

- Pornnipa Tour, Ekamai office, Tel. 0 2391 5179, 0 2936 2256, and Chanthaburi office, Tel. 0 3931 1278, 0 3931 2532.

From the Bangkok Bus Terminal (Chatuchak) on Kamphaeng Phet 2 Road

- Transport Co., Ltd. For more information, please call Tel. 0 2936 2852 - 66.

Private operators:

- Cherdchai Tour Tel. 0 2936 0199.

- Pornnipa Tour Tel. 0 2936 2256.

Buses are also available from Chanthaburi to other provinces including Nakhon Ratchasima, Trat, Rayong, Sa Kaeo, Saraburi, Buri Ram, Prachin Buri, and Tak. For more information, please contact the Chanthaburi Bus Terminal at Tel. 0 3932 2197.

Distances from Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi to other districts

Tha Mai	17 kilometres
Makham	12 kilometres
Khlong	24 kilometres
Laem Sing	34 kilometres
Khao Khitchakut	30 kilometres
Na Yai Am	40 kilometres
Pong Nam Ron	42 kilometres
Soi Dao	72 kilometres
Kaeng Hang Maeo	78 kilometres

Distances from Chanthaburi province to other provinces

Trat	70 kilometres
Rayong	110 kilometres
Pattaya	175 kilometres



King Taksin the Great Shrine

ATTRACTIONS

Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi

King Taksin the Great Shrine (ศาลสมเด็จพระเจ้าตากสินมหาราช)

located in front of the Taksin Military Camp on Tha Luang Road, is a nonagonal building with a roof taking the shape of a royal hat with a pointed spire. Housing a statue of King Taksin the Great, the Shrine was built from the faithfulness of the people of Chanthaburi and nearby provinces to pay respect for auspiciousness. Formerly, it was just a wooden shrine next to the City Pillar Shrine. Later, in the serving time of M.C. Saritdidej Chayangkun as a Royal Commissioner of the Chanthaburi Circle, the Shrine was rebuilt in 1920 at the front of the

Taksin Camp of the Royal Thai Marine Division opposite the City Pillar Shrine and designed by the Fine Arts Department in the form of a cruciform concrete building with three way staircases at the front and on 2 sides. The building enshrined a deity figure, which was a designated god of King Taksin the Great, but his self-statue had not yet appeared. In 1991, government officers, businesspeople and the people of Chanthaburi donated money for building a new King Taksin the Great Shrine located side by side with the former shrine. The new shrine measures 16.9 metres high and is adorned with golden designs; on the top is a golden 9-tiered umbrella with a brass black oxide cast statue of King Taksin the Great

inside in a seated gesture. The interior wall was beautifully painted with the Thai Phum Khaobin pattern. There is an annual merit-making and offering ceremony in commemoration of his heroic deeds on 28 December, the day of his accession to the throne.

City Pillar Shrine (ศาลหลักเมืองจันทบุรี)

located on Tha Luang Road opposite the King Taksin the Great Shrine, was presumably constructed when King Taksin entered Chanthaburi in 1767 and used the city as a stronghold for recruitment and collection of armaments and foodstuff for the liberation of

the Kingdom of Ayutthaya. Originally, it was assumed that the Shrine was built with laterite since there was some physical evidence; however, the construction was so ruined that it was difficult to tell how it looked like. The current shrine and city pillar were constructed in 1981 and have undergone restoration as well as changed the surrounding landscapes.

King Taksin the Great Monument (พระบรม

ราชานุสาวรีย์สมเด็จพระเจ้าตากสินมหาราช)

located at Somdet Phrachao Taksin Maharat Public Park (Thung Na Choei Public Park) on Tha Luang Road opposite the City Hall on Liap



Wat Phai Lom

Noen Road. It covers an area of approximately 480,000 square metres surrounded by a fish breeding swamp of the Provincial Fishery Office. On an islet in the middle of the swamp is installed the monument of King Taksin the Great accompanied by his 4 trusted soldiers; namely, Phra Chiang Ngoen, Luang Phichai Asa, Luang Phrom Sena, and Luang Ratchasaneha, as a memorial to King Taksin the Great's selection of Chanthaburi to be a stronghold for the historic liberation of the Kingdom of Ayutthaya. (A ramp for the disabled is provided.)

Thanon Anyamani - Jewellery Road (ถนนอัญมณี หรือ ตลาดพลอย),

located on Si Chan Road and Soi Krachang, is a trade area of many gem-cutting shops and jewellery stores, which is considered to be the biggest commercial market of the gemstone business in the country. On Friday – Sunday during 10.00 a.m. – 3.00 p.m., for people who are interested, they can observe the gems trading atmosphere of jewellery traders coming from many places both Thai and foreigners.

The Chanthaburi Gem and Jewellery Traders Association (สมาคมผู้ค้าอัญมณีและเครื่องประดับจันทบุรี) **Gem and Jewellery Centre** (ศูนย์อัญมณีและเครื่องประดับ),

situated at 1/59 Maharat Road, Tambon Talat, was established in 2003 with an aim of being a centre of trading of the country's top quality products of gems and jewellery. The symbol of the Centre is a Thai architectural style combined with the shape of the jewel's dimension to represent the city of gemstones. Open daily between 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. For more information, please contact Tel. 0 3930 3118-9.

Wat Phai Lom (วัดไผ่ล้อม),

located on Tri Rat Road, Tambon Chanthanimit on the left of the Chanthaburi Riverbank, is a royal temple built in 1777 and royally granted a consecrated boundary in 1782. The temple was chosen to be a developed temple model in 1966 and royally upgraded to be a third-class royal temple in an ordinary type in 1996. In terms of its architecture, the building is surrounded with boundary walls in 4 directions with an entrance on each side. The cloister behind the ordination hall is supported by 5 pillars without a capital on top. The building's foundation is a straight line. There are also mural paintings of bonsais and Chinese-style flowers, the story of the Lord Buddha's ten incarnations, and his biography.

The Catholic Church Chanthaburi or the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception

(โบสถ์คาทอลิกจันทบุรี หรือ อาสนวิหารพระนางมารีอาปฏิสนธิ์นรมล),

is situated at 111 Mu 5, Santisuk Road, Tambon Chanthanimit, Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi, opposite the Old Town Chanthabun Waterfront with the Chanthaburi River running past at the front. This long historical Catholic Church has a construction history of over 300 years. First, it was built in 1711 on the left side of the Chanthaburi River by Father Nicolas Tolentino and Annamese Christians. In 1836, it was removed to be built on the eastern side of the River, which is the current location. In 1903, the Church was reconstructed to be larger to support the increasing number of Christians. Built in the Gothic architectural style, the Church is 60 metres long and 20 metres wide with spiral towers. There is a 4.7-metre circumference big clock installed on the right tower. From the tower's angle, we can see the



The Catholic Church Chanthaburi or the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception



Wang Suan Ban Kaeo

city's panorama as far as 2 kilometres. The interior is decorated with exquisite artwork of stained glass pictures of saints aged more than 100 years. The Church also houses the figure of the Virgin Mary adorned with more than 200,000 gems or more than 20,000 karats donated by Christians and the people of Chanthaburi as they were supporters of building the Virgin Mary Statue as well. This Catholic Church is considered to be the largest, oldest and most beautiful church in the Eastern region. Open daily from 8.30 a.m. - noon and 1.00 - 4.30 p.m., except on Sunday, it is open from 10.00 a.m. - 4.30 p.m. For group visitors,

please contact in advance at Tel. 0 3931 1578, www.cathedralchan.or.th.

To get there: Use the same entrance as that of Wat Phai Lom. Once arriving at the temple, continue for about 1 kilometre or from downtown Chanthaburi, cross the bridge of Wat Chan and follow Chanthanimit Road, then turn right at the junction to the Catholic Church.

Wang Suan Ban Kaeo (วังสวนบ้านแก้ว)

located in Tambon Tha Chang, inside the Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University, 6 kilometres from the city on Highway No. 316. The palace used to be a royal residence of Queen Rambhai



Ruean Daeng, Wang Suan Ban Kao

Barni, the Royal Consort of King Rama VII, for 18 years during 1950–1968.

Buildings within the palace include:

Phra Tamnak Yai or Phra Tamnak Thao is a half-wooden and half-concrete European style private residence wholly built with golden teakwood, which was used as a royal guest reception as well. Today, the residence is the exhibition of a collection of the Queen's personal belongings that reflect her simple and ordinary way of life,

Phra Tamnak Don Khae or Phra Tamnak Daeng, a 2-storeyed European style building built with teakwood houses the Chanthaburi Folk Museum that is divided into 5 chambers: Chanthaburi geography room, music and

dancing room, local cultural room, gem-digging room, and local wisdom room.

Ruean Khiao located 200 metres to the southwest of Phra Tamnak Thao is a green wooden single floor house. Currently, it is the Office of Art, Culture and Community Development of the Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University.

Ruean Daeng located to the southwest of Phra Tamnak Thao, is currently a research and study room for the biography of King Rama VII.

Wang Suan Ban Kao is open on Tuesday - Sunday, during 9.00 a.m.–4.00 p.m. For group visits, please contact the Office of Art, Culture, and Community Development, the Rambhai



Wat Phlap

Barni Rajabhat University, at Tel. 0 3947 1064, 0 3931 9111 ext. 7000-1, www.rbru.ac.th.

Wat Phlap (วัดพลับ).

located in Tambon Bang Kacha, is about 1 kilometre from Noen Wong Camp. There is a direction sign on the left leading to the entrance of the temple. Archaeological evidence shows that the areas of the Wat Phlap and Ban Bang Kacha communities were settled around 1757 A.D. as well as were a rest camp of King Taksin the Great's troops. Some interesting constructions in the temple include the gilded wooden scripture cabinet with the pattern of the Lai Rot Nam or gilded black lacquer technique in the late Ayutthayan style, a Prang-shaped pagoda

constructed in 1898, and a wooden scripture hall in the middle of the pond or Ho Trai aged older than the pre Era of the Ayutthaya Kingdom. In addition, there is a bell-shaped Stupa in the middle of the pond built in the Rattanakosin style, and a cruciform shaped wooden wihan aged more than 100 years old that houses the principal Buddha image in a gesture of practicing asceticism constructed in the reign of King Taksin the Great when he visited Chanthaburi. In addition, the ubosot of this temple was used as a venue for the Ceremony of Murathaphisek at the beginning of the Chakri Dynasty (Murathaphisek is sacred water for pouring onto the king's head in a coronation ceremony or other royal ceremonies).

Wat Thong Thua (วัดทองทั่ว)

situated 4 kilometres from downtown on Sukhumvit Road on the Chanthaburi - Khlung route, houses an ubosot and stupa aged over 100 years old as well as being a sanctuary for keeping Khmer art artefacts; such as, Thalaborivath and Prei Kameng styled lintels (607-707 A.D.), Angkorian styled colonnettes and an unfinished statue of Ganesha made of white sandstone.

Boran Sathan Mueang Phaniat (โบราณสถานเมืองเพนียด)

is an ancient monument located at Mu 4, Tambon Khlong Narai, about 300 metres from the city. It was assumed that this monument might be the original settlement of Chanthaburi in an early age or about 1,000 years ago. Nowadays, only ruined laterite walls and an unidentified earth mound with a height of about 1 - 3 metres remain.

Wat Bot Mueang (วัดโบสถ์เมือง)

located on Benchamarachuthit Road, Tambon Talat, adjacent to the right of the Chanthaburi Riverbank built in 1852, is believed to be constructed in the late Ayutthaya period as evident from the white sandstone boundary markers as well as ordination hall (Phra Ubosot) and Ceylonese bell-shaped Chedi. At the front of the ubosot is a sculpture of a lintel of the late Baphuon style (967–1080 A.D.) depicting the God Indra on his Airavata elephant in a niche. The temple compound also includes a sermon hall, a chapel, and a large stupa enshrining the Buddha's relics surrounded by 4 small stupas at each corner. The wax candle moulding for Buddhist Lent of Chanthaburi province has taken place here from the past to present.

Taksin Camp (ค่ายตากสิน)

Chanthaburi, is one of the main historical attraction sites that should not be missed. It was assumed that King Taksin the Great declared his will to attack Chanthaburi at this camp and took it as a stronghold for liberation after losing the Ayutthaya City to Burma in 1767. In 1893, France tried to expand its influence in Laos and Cambodia. Threatened by the French troops, Thailand was forced to surrender the territory on the left side of the Mekong River to Laos and the outer area of Cambodia meanwhile Chanthaburi was occupied as a guarantee. The reason Chanthaburi was chosen was because the city is located in a strategic position controlling the Gulf of Thailand at the connecting point with the Malay Peninsula, then a colony of the United Kingdom and to be able to access the most natural abundant 3 provinces of Thailand. The French troops set a camp on the area that is now Taksin Camp and at the Laem Sing Estuary as well as built many constructions. Today, the Camp is a site of the 2nd Infantry Battalion, 1st Infantry Regiment, Royal Thai Marine Division. However, there is still some historical evidence for visitors to study from the time of the Chanthaburi City Wall before King Taksin the Great had a talk for cooperation with Chanthaburi regarding national liberation, the spot where it was believed that King Taksin the Great destroyed all the food and utensils as a point of no return symbol before attacking Chanthaburi and the buildings that were constructed during the 10-year period under the French's control.

Old Town Chanthabun Waterfront (ชุมชนริมน้ำจันทบูร)

is an approximately 300-year-old community established since the reign of King Narai the



Old Town Chanthabun Waterfront

Great. Currently, the area of the Chanthabun Riverside has been developed and promoted to be a centre of art and cultural preservation and a cultural attraction. The road along the riverside used to be a commercial area. There are classic old houses for tourists to see and experience with accommodation and restaurants provided.

Khanom Plaek Community at Khlong Nong Bua canalside (ชุมชนขนมแปลกริมคลองหนองบัว),

situated at Tambon Nong Bua, Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi, is one of the promoted communities by the Tourism Authority of Thailand. The Community is a village of unusual



Khanom Plaek Community at Khlong Nong Bua canal side

local Thai desserts of Chanthaburi. Almost every household in the village makes unusual dessert for visitors to try; for example, Khuai Ling, Khanom I Nam Yiao Wua (cane juice), Khanom Phra Phai, Khanom Luk Raboet, Tangme Boran, etc., including some other delicious food like Kuai Tiao Mu Liang, Hoi Phok Yang, and Khao Kriap Ya Nam Chim. The Community's market is open all day on Saturdays and Sundays.

Rayong-Chanthaburi Route **Chaloem Burapha Chonlathit Road** (ถนนเฉลิมบูรพาชลทิต)

is a 111-kilometre-long route connecting travel along the Eastern coastline with scenic landscape. It begins at the junction of Highway No. 3161 - Sukhumvit - Ao Khai route, around the Sunthon Phu Monument in Amphoe

Klaeng, Rayong province, and ends at the connecting point with Highway No. 3149, Tambon Phlieo, Amphoe Laem Sing, Chanthaburi province, leading to Sukhumvit Road of Highway No. 3 then turning left to Trat province. On this route, visitors can stop for viewing the stunning Eastern coastline and beautiful meandering road at the Noen Nang Phaya Viewpoint, located on the hillside by the sea near Hat Khung Wiman and Ao Khung Kraben Estuary.

Khao Chamao-Khao Wong National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาชะเมา-เขาวง)

is the watershed of Rayong's main river, Prasae River, covering an area of 83 square kilometres in Amphoe Khao Chamao, Rayong province, and Amphoe Kaeng Hang Maeo, Chanthaburi province.



Chaloe Burapha Chonlathit Road

Places of Interest within the National Park include:

Tham Khao Wong located in Ban Khao Wongkot, is a limestone mountain with an evergreen forest, which is home to an economic valued plant, Chan Pha (*Dracaena loureiri* Gagnep.), and an endangered species of wild animal, serow. More than 80 caves were discovered in this area, of which about 20 connected caves are open as tourist attractions that can be explored within one day. Please contact the Khao Wong Park Ranger Station for a guide. Tourists should carry torches during the cave tour.

In addition, the Park provides a 2-hour nature trail with a distance of 2 kilometres, starting from the Park's headquarters to Namtok Wang Matcha. Please contact the officers before trekking.

The Park's admission fee: 200 Baht for adults, 100 Baht each for children and free admission for seniors above 60 years old. Vehicle fee: 100 Baht for a one-storey bus, 200 Baht for a two-storey bus, 30 Baht for a van and personal car, and 20 Baht for a motorcycle.

Accommodation: There are 17 guesthouses, each with a capacity of 4–7 persons, available at 600–1,200 Baht, a campsite for 30 persons at 2,400–3,000 Baht and tents for rent for 3 persons at 225 Baht, and 60 Baht for a bedding set. People who bring their own tent pay a camping fee of 30 Baht/person/night. For more details, please contact the Khao Chamao–Khao Wong National Park, Tel. 0 3889 4378, or the National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation Department, Tel. 0 2561 0777, 0 2579 6666 or www.dnp.go.th

To get there: Proceed on the Rayong-Chanthaburi route, turn left at Km. 288 off Sukhumvit Road, which is 40 kilometres before reaching

Chanthaburi, to get onto Highway No. 3344 Sai Kong Din around the Na Yai Am Market and continue for 15 kilometres.

Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi - Amphoe Laem Sing – Hat Chao Lao - Hat Khung Wiman - Amphoe Tha Mai Route.

Khao Laem Sing Forest Park (วนอุทยานเขาแหลมสิงห์)

located at Mu 1, Tambon Bang Kachai, Amphoe Laem Sing. It covers total land and marine areas of 15.2 square kilometres, including dry evergreen forest and beach forest, which are home to important flora; such as, eaglewood, wild almond, and bungor as well as a variety of fauna; such as, crab-eating macaque, lesser mouse-deer, red-cheeked flying squirrel, red jungle fowl and a variety of bird species. Marine life can be found on the beaches and islands.

Interesting places nearby include:

Khao Laem Sing is a small hill with an altitude of 172 metres above mean sea level. The hill's name was given from its physical frontal appearance featuring a pile of rocks stretching into the sea that look like a complete body of a crouching lion. On the hilltop is situated Phairi Phinat Fort built in the reign of King Rama III but was later named by King Rama IV on his visit to Chanthaburi prior to his accession to the throne. Nearby the Fort is located a Chedi built by the people of Chanthaburi in 1904 to commemorate the withdrawal of the French troops from Laem Sing in Chanthaburi.

Hat Ao Krathing, a small beautiful and serene beach, which is accessible via a rental boat from Hat Laem Sing taking about 20 minutes or driving on the Tha Mai – Bang Kachai route for 25 kilometres to the Park's headquarters,

then go on foot for about 400 metres to the beach. Accommodation and restaurants owned by private entrepreneurs are provided. A campground is available on the beach. At the front of Ao Krathing is Ko Nom Sao. On the south of the island are high steep cliffs while on the north are beaches and 500-metre-long coral reefs, which is ideal for diving.

To get there: Take an 8-10 passenger capacity ferry at the Laem Sing Pier. The trip will take about 45 minutes and cost 400 Baht for a round trip. No accommodation or food shops are available on the island.

Ao Yang, a small shady beach near Ao Krathing with accommodation and restaurants by private operators available. It is accessible via boat from Hat Laem Sing taking approximately 30 minutes or following the Tha Mai – Bang Kachai route for about 22 kilometres to the entrance to Ao Yang and walking for another kilometre. Accommodation is available.

Ko Chula is a small island with beautiful corals accessible by rental boat from Hat Laem Sing for a 30-minute travel. Accommodation and food shops are not available.

To get there: Khao Laem Sing Forest Park is accessible by 2 routes. Route 1: From Amphoe Laem Sing, on Bang Kachai - Tha Mai Road, turn left and go for about 1.5 kilometres to arrive at the Forest Park. Route 2: Cross the Laem Sing Bridge, and drive on the Amphoe Tha Mai - Bang Kachai route for about 25 kilometres past Wat Khao Laem Sing across the mountain to the Park's headquarters.

Chedi Itsaraphap (เจดีย์อิศราภาพ)

built in 1904 in the reign of King Rama V the Great, who had Phraya Si Sahathep organise the celebration for Chanthaburi after receiving the liberation from France. At that time, the people

of Chanthaburi made a contribution to build a Chedi to cover the former one to commemorate the withdrawal of the French troops from Laem Sing in Chanthaburi.

Phairi Phinat Fort (ป้อมไพร่พินาต)

was built in 1834 by the order of King Rama III, of which, Phraya Aphai Phiphit (Kratai), the ruler of Chanthaburi, was a chief-in-charge of the construction to prepare for the fight with the Vietnamese from the sea. At first, it had not been given a name until 1857, when King Rama IV paid a visit to the Chanthaburi Circle, and it was royally granted the name as Phairi Phinat Fort.



Phairi Phinat Fort



Khai Noen Wong Ancient Monument

King Taksin Shipyard (อยู่ต่อเรือพระเจ้าตาก) or **Samet Ngam Shipyard** (อยู่ต่อเรือเสมิงงาม) located in Ban Samet Ngam, Tambon Nong Bua, Amphoe Mueang, is 11 kilometres from the city. It is assumed to have served as a shipyard when King Taksin the Great prepared his forces for liberation of the Kingdom of Ayutthaya from Burma in 1767. The Underwater Archaeology Section, Archaeological Division, Fine Arts Department, excavated a shipwreck and examined the layers of soil around the coastline; they found rectangular dock-like swamp in several areas including many parts of an ancient ship, which was believed to be a small Fujian styled bark vessel having three masts with a rudder. The ship measured 24 metres long and 5 metres wide. Nearby is a storehouse for miniature ships and local boats used in the past.

To get there: Use the route heading for Ban Samet Ngam and turn right at the post sign of Wat Samet Ngam and continue for 1 kilometre.

Khai Noen Wong Ancient Monument (โบราณสถานค่ายเนินวง)

is situated in Tambon Bang Kacha, Amphoe Mueang, on Highway No. 3147. From the front of the Eastern Hotel, drive along Tha Chalaep Road for 6 kilometres, then turn right at the junction and continue for about 400 metres. This ancient site was built on 9 January, 1834, under the supervision of Chao Phraya Phra Khlang by the order of King Rama III, using the laterite and brick from the old Chanthaburi city wall in defence from the Vietnamese invasion. The line of artillery was positioned around the camp's wall. The camp also includes the King Taksin



The National Maritime Museum Chanthaburi

the Great's City Pillar Shrine and Wat Yothanimit that was built to be the city temple. Today, it is the Office of the Underwater Archaeology Section of the Fine Arts Department and a place for maintaining artefacts and pottery seized from the Australia Tide Ship, which trespassed Thailand's territorial waters in the Gulf of Thailand to smuggle antiques from the shipwreck. Open daily between 8.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. Free admission.

The National Maritime Museum Chanthaburi (พิพิธภัณฑ์สถานแห่งชาติพานิชย์นาวิ จันทบุรี)

located within Noen Wong Camp, Tambon Bang Kacha, features 6 permanent exhibition rooms as follows:

Room 1: Artefacts and Products Related to Trading and Shopping displays the ancient navigation routes, ports and goods via a model of a junk in the actual size replicating goods and the way of the boatmen's life in the past. It also exhibits precious items; such as, gold pendants adorned with ruby and gold bangles found at the shipwreck spot in the Gulf of Thailand.

Room 2: Underwater Archaeology - the introductory room of the underwater archaeological operation showcases the working technique in the imitated environment of the underwater archaeological site as well as tools used in the real operation.

Room 3: Museum Storage exhibits the way of preserving artefacts, in which viewers can see through the glass wall of some parts of the room. *Room 4: Boat and the Boatman's Living*

showroom displays various kinds of ships sailing in Thailand in the forms of miniature ships with a correct scale. Room 5: Chanthaburi Province displays the background of the city since the pre-historic period, historic period, the settlement, major events, folk history as well as famous products of Chanthaburi. Finally, Room 6: Hall of Fame exhibits the biography of King Taksin the Great in line with the battle since the second Fall of Ayutthaya including the troops' movement leading to the set-up of the stronghold in Chanthaburi to praise for his heroic bravery.

The Museum is open during 9.00 a.m.–4.00 p.m. on Wednesday–Sunday. Admission fee: 100 Baht. Advance contact is required for a group

visit at Tel. 0 3939 1431. (Restrooms and ramp for the disabled are available.)

To get there: From Amphoe Mueang, take Highway No. 3146 to Ban Tha Chalaep for 6 kilometres beyond the Eastern Hotel and turn toward Amphoe Tha Mai for approximately 400 metres.

Chedi Yot Khao Phloi Waen (เจดีย์ยอดเขาพลอยแหวน)

located in Tambon Khao Phloi Waen, Amphoe Tha Mai, on Highway No. 3174, was built by Phraya Chanthaburi in 1832 in the reign of King Rama V the Great on the highest peak of Khao Phloi Waen. The pagoda features a round Ceylonese-style enshrining the Lord Buddha's





Noen Nang Phaya Viewpoint

relic. There is also a Mondop housing the Buddha's footprint replica built in 1928 to replace the original one that was broken. The temple's surrounding area used to be Chanthaburi's first gemstone digging sites.

Wat Takat Ngao (วัดตะกาดเง้า)

located on Sukhumvit Road, Tambon Takat Ngao, Amphoe Tha Mai, is an approximately 200-year-old temple. It features a scripture hall or Ho Trai built in the middle of a pond by royal artisans in the late period of King Rama III's reign. It was believed that elements of the scripture hall was dismantled from elsewhere and reassembled here by using wooden joints. Having deteriorated, the temple underwent restoration by public collaboration in 2001.

There are also several other interesting antiquities; such as, the wood-carved principal Buddha image and wooden preaching pulpit.

Hat Khung Wiman (หาดคั้งวิมาน)

located in Amphoe Na Yai Am is 15 kilometres from Chanthaburi. From Sukhumvit Road at Km. 301, turn left for another 18 kilometres. This long beach is suitable for relaxing. Accommodation is available by the beach.

Noen Nang Phaya Viewpoint (จุดชมวิวนางพญา)

is the most beautiful spot for seeing the landscape of Chaloe Burapha Chonlathit Road. It features a meandering 2-lane road inclining towards the short hill paralleling with the



Chedi Klang Nam

seashore where you can see the turquoise sea alongside with the sparkling water reflecting from the sunlight that enhances the unusual breathtaking view. It is ideal for driving on this route. There are scenic spots where you can park and take photos.

Phra Yuen Viewpoint (จุดชมวิวพระยีน).

Before visiting Hat Khung Wiman, you can stop by and pay respect to the big Buddha image standing tall on the hill. When visitors reach this spot, it is recommended to turn towards the sea and look afar. This is the first scenic point that you can see Hat Khung Wiman in a panorama and breathe in the fresh smell of the sea breeze.

Fisherman's Village (หมู่บ้านชาวประมง)

in Ban Hua Laem, is a long-time settled fisherman's village that still retains its simple

lifestyle. It is situated at the end of the Ao Khung Kraben Estuary opposite Laem Sadet in the area of Tambon Sanam Chai, Amphoe Na Yai Am, that is not far from the Noen Nang Phaya Viewpoint. The majority of Ban Hua Laem villagers make a living by fishery; every household has its own small fishing boat. Since the village's location is at the cape's end of the estuary, it is convenient to do fishery and will not take much time to return to the seashore.

Chedi Klang Nam (เจดีย์กลางน้ำ).

located 50 metres stretching out into the sea from the cape's end, is an ancient stupa standing in the middle of the sea and is locally called "Chedi Ban Hua Laem". The stupa is believed to be about 200 years old and was built by Mr. Thok on the rock at the Ao Khung Kraben Estuary for an unclear reason. But one thing, it is believed

to be an anchor of fishermen because doing fishery in the past was dangerous as they had to face severe storms and waves; thus, each time before sailing out into the sea, most fishermen will pray for their safety.

Laem Sadet – Ao Khung Kraben (แหลมเสด็จ — อ่าวคู้งกระเบน).

located 25 kilometres from Amphoe Tha Mai along the Tha Mai – Ban Mu Dut route is a serene and shady beach lined with pine trees and a variety of beach plants, which is perfect for camping. If visitors bring their own tent, they have to pay for a campsite fee. For more details, please call the Forestry Section, Ao Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Centre, Tel. 0 3936 9237. In the same area, there is also the Chaloe Phra Kiat Aquarium exhibiting

marine fish inhabiting Ao Khung Kraben; such as, grouper, snapper, butterfly fish, angelfish, etc. It is open during 8.30 a.m.–4.30 p.m. on Monday–Friday, and 8.00 a.m.–5.00 p.m. on weekends and official holidays. For further information, please call Tel. 08 6978 3852 (a ramp for the disabled is provided).

Ao Khung Kraben also accommodates the Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Centre (ศูนย์ศึกษาการพัฒนาอ่าว

คู้งกระเบนอันเนื่องมาจากพระราชดำริ), which is responsible for the research and study of Chanthaburi's coastal area development. The Centre also provides the 1,600-metre-long *Kung Krabaen Bay Mangrove Nature Trail Boardwalk* (สะพานเดินศึกษาธรรมชาติป่าชายเลนอ่าวคู้งกระเบน) that takes about 30–45 minutes. Through this nature



Laem Sadet – Ao Khung Kraben



Sea Farming Demonstration Unit in Kung Krabaen Bay

trail, the public will learn about ecosystem that aims at building the understandings of the ecology of the mangrove forest. It is also a source of herbs for the community and natural food source, as well as for learning how to maximise the benefits from these resources; for example, *Sonneratia alba*, a mangrove plant that grows well in sandy soil will accumulate marine clay, which is a well-prepared foundation for a fertility of other plant species and continue utilising; *Avicennia alba*, aside from being used as firewood, the result from boiling the plant's heartwood with *Cassia garrettiana* can be used as a traditional medicine for expelling menstruation; sapwood, used for curing snake poison, etc.

The Centre is open daily during 6.30 a.m.–6.00 p.m. For a group visit, please contact in advance

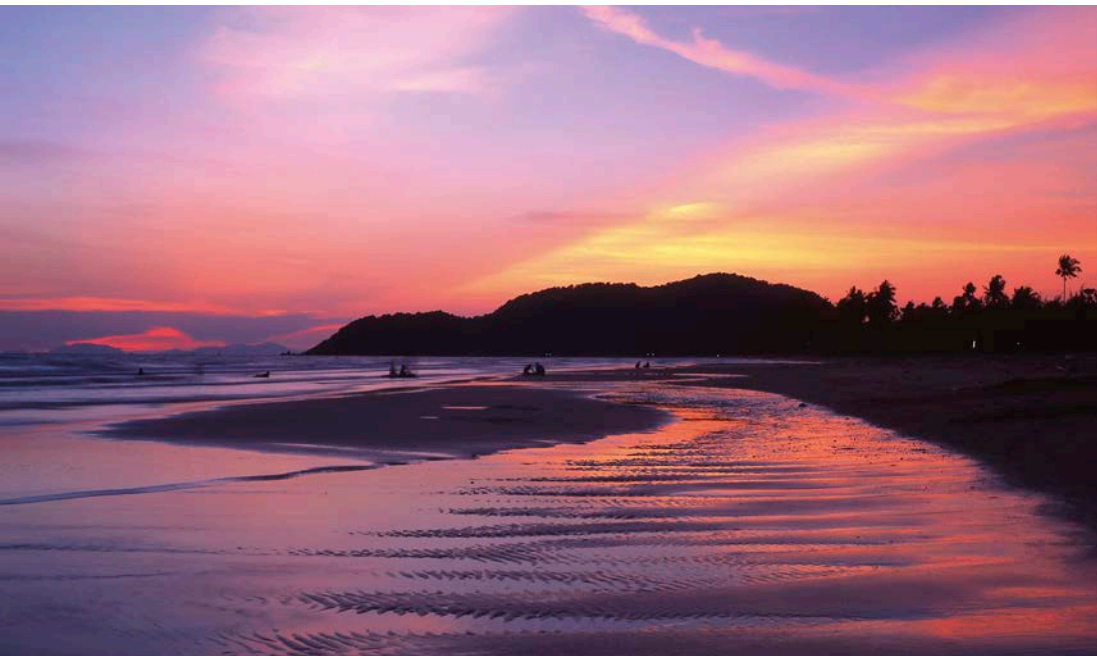
at Tel. 0 3943 3216-8, 0 2503 9850-1, and www.rdpbcamp.com (Restrooms for the disabled are available).

Sea Farming Demonstration Unit in Kung Krabaen Bay (หน่วยสาธิตการเลี้ยงสัตว์น้ำภายในอ่าวคุ้งกระเบน)

provides demonstrations on raising a variety of aquatic animal species in floating baskets, including snapper, leopard shark, giant grouper, batfish, and potato grouper.

Kung Krabaen Non-hunting Area (เขตห้ามล่าสัตว์ป่าคุ้งกระเบน)

is located 15 kilometres from Amphoe Tha Mai. This forest area suffered deforestation 40 years ago and has been replaced with new plants. There are 4 types of forest within the



area; namely, dry evergreen forest, mixed deciduous forest, beach forest and mangrove forest. Moreover, in the area, visitors can enjoy a one-hour nature trail with the scenic viewpoints of Hat Chao Lao and Khaem Nu Estuary.

Hat Chao Lao (หาดเจ้าหลาว),

a long serene creamy sandy beach with a shady coconut grove, which is ideal for relaxing, with a parade of resorts and restaurants for tourists. There are bike lanes to Amphoe Laem Sing. In addition, the 1-hour trip of glass-bottomed and speedboat services with a capacity of 5-20 persons is offered to visitors to view the shallow corals, located only 2 kilometres offshore.

To get there: Hat Khung Wiman, Hat Khung Kraben, Hat Laem Sadet and Hat Chao Lao are accessible by 2 routes: From Sukhumvit Road, at Km. 301, 30 kilometres before reaching downtown Chanthaburi, turn right onto Highway 3399, and follow the guidance signposts. Alternatively, drive from downtown to Amphoe Tha Mai, a distance of 17 kilometres, and take the route to the Wang Tanot Dam and continue to the beach.

Laem Sadet Arboretum (สวนรุกขชาติชายหาดแหลมเสด็จ),

located 25 kilometres from Amphoe Tha Mai, the picturesque small beach is shady with pine trees and several beach plants. Accommodation



Laem Sadet Arboretum



Khaem Nu Estuary

and tents services are provided for tourists. One tent can accommodate 2-4 persons at 120-140 Baht for rent. If tourists bring their own tent, the fee is 20 Baht/person/night. For more information, please contact the Forestry Section, Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Centre, and www.rdpb.com.

Chaloem Phra Kiat Bridge (สะพานเฉลิมพระเกียรติ) (**Khaem Nu Estuary**) (ปากน้ำแฉมหนู) in Tambon Takat Ngao, Amphoe Tha Mai, is a 500-metre-long crossing-over-sea bridge where you can witness the breathtaking sight of the sea, mountains and the way of the fisherman's life at the small pier.

Wat Khao Sukim (วัดเขาสุกิม),

situated in Tambon Khao Baisi, Amphoe Tha Mai, was built in 1964 by devout Buddhists who had faith in Phra Achan Somchai Thitawiriyo with the objective to be used as a meditation site for Buddhists. It houses the large principal Buddha image attached to the wall with a measurement of 110 inches tall and 99 inches wide across the lap, surrounded with a niche in a pattern of a 9-headed Naga and at the base inscribed the royal initials of Pho Po Ro; both the niche and base are adorned with Swarovski's crystal. There is a school and a hospital that Phra Achan Somchai had built and donated to be the official property. The temple also displays the wax models of renowned monk masters; such as, Luangpu Waen, Luangpu Wan, Phra



Wat Khao Sukim

Achan Man, etc. as well as being a centre of insightful meditation. Open daily during 6.30 a.m.-5.00 p.m.

To get there: The temple is about 20 kilometres from the city. It is accessible by many routes: From Sukhumvit Road, at Km. 305, near Ban Huai Sathon, turn onto Highway 3322 and continue for about 13 kilometres to reach Wat Khao Sukim. Otherwise, after this junction, go to the other entrance at Ban Noen Sung after driving for another 16 kilometres, or take the route heading to Namtok Krathing by turning at the Khao Rai Ya Intersection from Sukhumvit Road for about 7 kilometres and turn left for another 10 kilometres at the junction.

Amphoe Khao Khitchakut Route **Khao Khitchakut National Park** (อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาคิชฌกูฏ)

covers an area of 58.31 square kilometres in Amphoe Makham, and Amphoe Khao Khitchakut. As the origin of the Chanthaburi River, the Park consists of mountains and beautiful scenery with the mountaintop of 1,000 metres high. The forestland covers evergreen rainforest, hill evergreen forest, and deciduous forest, as well as varieties of herbs and wild orchids including a rare plant breed: eaglewood and abundant wildlife; such as, bull, tiger, bear, deer, barking deer, serow and a variety of bird species. In the rivers are the

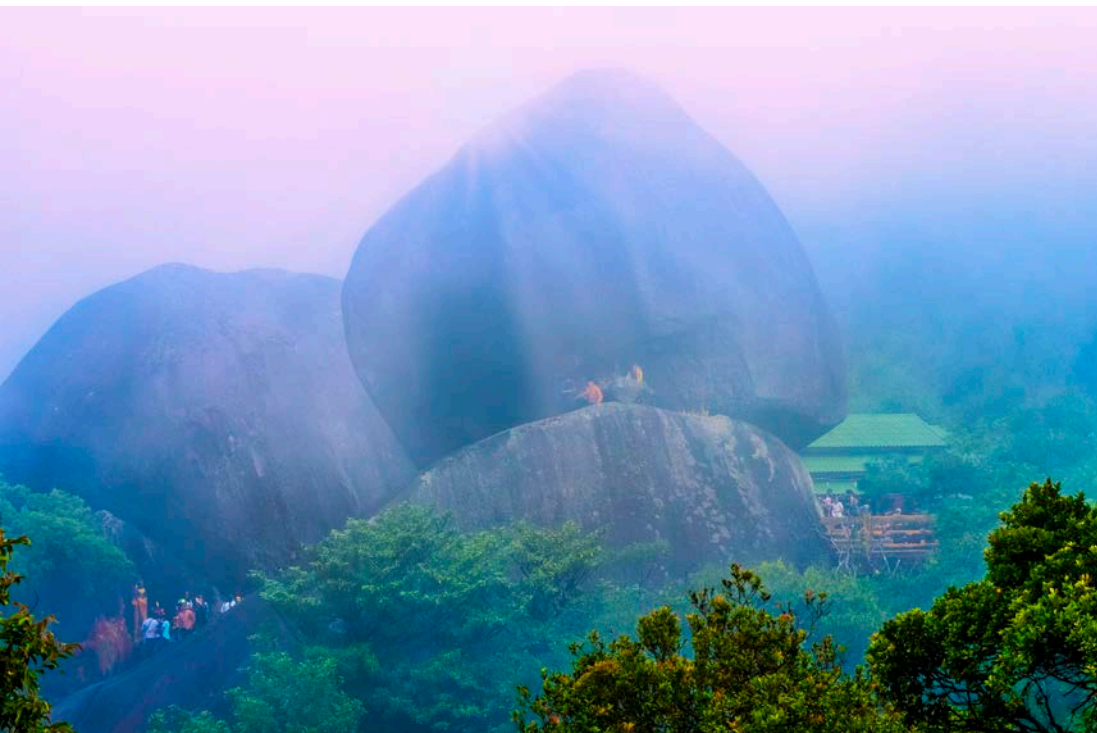
habitat of fish like soro brook carp, red-tailed snakehead, threadfin, and Nieuhof's walking catfish.

Places of Interest in the National Park:

Namtok Krathing originating from the Khitchakut Mountain Range, is a large 13-tiered swimmable waterfall with a 3-hour round trip walk. Each tier is 20 metres from each other. The most beautiful tiers are at the 8th - 9th levels. During the walk, visitors will pass a bamboo forest and different kinds of attractive plants. In addition, close to the waterfall is a large beach, which was formed by sand from a flash flood that occurred in 1999. The lower level of the waterfall is 100 metres from the National Park's Headquarters. Near the Headquarters

also offers an 800- metre *nature study trail* (เส้นทางเดินป่าศึกษาธรรมชาติ) to Namtok Krathing, which is a circular walking route that will return to the starting point. Along the trek, visitors will find several plant species providing nature interpretation boards.

Yot Khao Phra Bat Phluang (Buddha's Footprint) is situated on top of Khao Khitchakut. The pilgrimage starts from Wat Phluang, and goes along the steep and curvy dirt road for 8 kilometres. After that, visitors have to walk up the hill for about 1.2 kilometres. On the way, there is a rest area to stop and pay respect to sacred objects. The landscape on Khao Khitchakut or Khao Phra Bat is a geological phenomenon tied with Buddhist beliefs; for



Khao Khitchakut National Park

example, Sila Chedi (stone stupa), Roi Phra Phutthabat Phluang (Buddha's Footprint), an upside-down alms-bowl shaped stone, hermit cave, and giant turtle and elephant shaped stones. To go further to the Pha Daeng area, which is the end of the walking trail, visitors have to walk up the hill beyond the Phra Bat area for another 800 metres. On Yot Khao Phra Bat, the weather is cool and comfortable, and the scenery of the Sa Bap Mountain Range, Khao Sukim, Ko Nom Sao, and Chanthaburi town can be clearly seen. Every year, during the Chinese New Year Festival until the Buddhist Magha Puja Day, people come to worship the Buddha's Footprint all day and all night. (For senior people,

cane rental is available at 5 Baht each, and a stretcher carrying service is provided at 400 Baht per trip).

To get there: From Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi passing the Khao Rai Ya Junction, take Highway No. 3249 for approximately 18 kilometres, and use the entrance to Khao Phra Bat Phluang (a different entrance from the way to the National Park). When reaching Wat Phra Bat Phluang, visitors have to leave their cars at the parking area and take a public Song Thaeo from Wat Phluang to a walking path to Khao Phra Bat for about 30 minutes. The route is divided into 2 sections and the fare is 50 Baht in each section (total round-trip fare is 200 Baht).



Yot Khao Phra Bat Phluang (Buddha's Footprint)

Namtok Khlong Chang Se is a very high waterfall with water all-year round. Near the waterfall is an area for camping. Situated in the valley on the route to Yot Khao Phra Bat, the waterfall is 2 kilometres on foot from the National Park Ranger Station Kho Ko 1 (Khao Phra Bat).

Namtok Khlong Phaibun or Namtok Khlong Krasue is a large waterfall that is suitable for swimming with a shady atmosphere, located at the Ranger Station Kho Ko 2 (Khlong Phaibun), 8 kilometres from the National Park's Headquarters. A camping area close to the waterfall is available for visitors. Visitors bringing their own tents will be charged 30 Baht/night/person. Tents for rent are also provided and can accommodate 4 persons at 250 Baht per night.

Admission fee: 200 Baht for adults and 100 Baht for children.

Accommodation: The Park provides 7 houses, which can accommodate 2-8 persons each at 600-2,400 Baht. Tents for 2-4 persons are available for rent at 150-300 Baht. Visitors bringing their own tents will be charged 30 Baht/night/person. For further inquiries, please contact the Khao Khitchakut National Park, Tel. 0 3945 2074, 0 8184 0049, or the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants Conservation, Tel. 0 2562 0760 or www.dnp.go.th, E-mail: khaokhitchakut_np@hotmail.com.

To get there: Take Sukhumvit Road, make a left at the Khao Rai Ya Intersection near Km. 324 to Bamrat Naradun Road for about 21 kilometres. There will be an entrance sign near the Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-ok, Chanthaburi Campus, then make a right for 1.5 kilometres to reach the Khao Khitchakut National Park. Alternatively, take a blue Song Thaeo (Chanthaburi - Chanthakhlem route) at the Tha Chalaep Post Office and get off at the National Park.

Chong Cultural Centre (ศูนย์วัฒนธรรมของ), located at Mu 4, Tambon Khlong Phlu, is a cultural centre of indigenous groups. There is no evidence showing where the ethnic group migrated from, but they have their own culture, lifestyle, and language that differs from other tribes in Thailand. According to the chronological record of Chanthaburi, it was said that referring to the Gazetteer of the Fine Arts Department, Chanthaburi is an ancient city that its name appeared in the annals. The city was ruled by kings or deliberated from time to time and attached to the Funan Kingdom, later to the Khmer Empire in the period of Chenla. After the Khmer Empire lost power, it might have reported to any regions of the Kingdom of Thailand, which was assumed to be the Lavo Kingdom and was later annexed to the Ayutthaya Kingdom. There are many ethnic groups; such as, Lua or Lava, and Kong or Khom. The ethnic Chong is considered to have a larger population than other tribes since they are indigenous.

Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi - Amphoe Makhm - Amphoe Soi Dao Route

Chanthaburi Medicinal Plant Garden, Department of Medical Sciences (สวนสมุนไพรวิทยาศาสตร์การแพทย์จังหวัดจันทบุรี).

สมุนไพรรวมวิทยาศาสตร์การแพทย์จังหวัดจันทบุรี), 25 kilometres from downtown Chanthaburi, is an organisation under the Department of Medical Sciences, Ministry of Public Health. The Garden features an experimental plantation and greenhouses with varieties of herbs with the objective of plants research and study in order to produce medications. Open during official days and hours. For more information, please contact Tel. 0 3941 3177; for Bangkok, please call Tel. 0 2589 9850-8 ext. 9042-3.



Thai Ban Laem Border Checkpoint or Ban Laem Thai-Cambodian Border Market

Namtok Khao Banchop (น้ำตกเขาบรรจบ).

located at Mu 7, Ban Tabok Tia, Tambon Chaman, Amphoe Makham, Chanthaburi, is a clear and clean waterfall with abundant forest originating from three watercourses: Namtok Ta Seng, Khong Klang and Namtok Thap Yuan. It is accessible by an hour's walk from the Khao Banchop Ecclesiastical Residence.

Namtok Patthawi (น้ำตกบัวถ้ำ).

located at Mu 9, Tambon Patthawi, Amphoe Makham, Chanthaburi, further from the Chanthaburi - Sa Kaeo Road and 9 kilometres from Khiri Than Dam, is a natural cascade rich in abundant forest and a conservation area for a variety of plant species and wildlife. It is an ideal ecotourism attraction for studying nature;

flora, fowls, wildlife, insects, and herbal plants. It is also a site of the Khlong Khrua Wai Wildlife Sanctuary Office.

Khiri Than Dam (เขื่อนคิริธาร)

located in Amphoe Makham, 40 kilometres from downtown Chanthaburi. Built by the former Department of Energy Development and Promotion, Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment, it is a multipurpose dam for electricity generation, irrigation, fishery, as well as, prevention and alleviation of floods in the rainy season. Its highest altitude for water is 205 metres from sea level, with a carrying capacity of approximately 76 million cubic metres. Around the reservoir is picturesque scenery that is perfect for recreation and a favourite place for fishing lovers.

To get there: From Chanthaburi, follow Highway No. 317 for about 20 kilometres and turn right for 14 kilometres to the Dam.

Wat Khlong Chaeng (วัดคลองแจ่ง),

located in Tambon Tapon, is a temple for insightful meditation under the Luangpu Man Phurithatto School. The temple is located amidst refreshing trees in a suitable environment for Dhamma practice.

“Ancient Man” Archaeological Site (สถาน

โบราณคดี “มนุษย์โบราณ”),

25 kilometres from Amphoe Pong Nam Ron. The Fine Arts Department has explored and unearthed skeletons of prehistoric men, stone cores and flake tools, clay pottery and accessories aged about 4,000 years. The bones and artefacts have now been moved from the excavation pits.

Ban Phak Kat Border Checkpoint (จุดผ่าน

แดนถาวรบ้านผักกาด) or Ban Phak Kat Thai-Cambodian Border Market (ตลาดชายแดน

ไทย-กัมพูชา บ้านผักกาด), situated at Mu 4 Ban Khlong Yai, Tambon Khlong Yai, 30 kilometres from the Pong Nam Ron District Office, is a consumer goods market offering products; such as, electronic devices, military devices and clothing. Passports are required to cross the border to Cambodia. Open during 7.00 a.m. – 10.00 p.m. The Market is 20 kilometres from Pailin and 68 kilometres from Battambang in Cambodia.

To get there: Use Highway No. 317 on the way to Sa Kaeo and make a right at the Thap Sai Intersection (in front of the Pong Nam Ron Hospital) to enter Highway No. 3193 and

go further for about 13 kilometres. For more information, please call Tel. 0 3938 7127.

Ban Laem Border Checkpoint (จุดผ่านแดนถาวรบ้านแหลม) or Ban Laem Thai-Cambodian Border Market (ตลาดชายแดนไทย-กัมพูชา บ้านแหลม),

situated at Mu 4 Ban Laem, Tambon Thep Nimit, 30 kilometres from the Pong Nam Ron District Office, is a consumer goods market along the border, where people can easily commute to trade goods at the border between two countries. Passports are required to cross the border to Cambodia, which is allowed between 7.00 a.m. - 10.00 p.m. The Market is 96 kilometres from Battambang.

To get there: Use the same route as the Ban Phak Kat Border Checkpoint, but go further for 20 kilometres. For more information, please contact Tel. 0 3938 7127.

Khao Soi Dao Tai Ecotourism Trekking

Area (เขตกินป่าอนุรักษ์เขาสอยดาวใต้),

3 kilometres from the downtown district of Pong Nam Ron, comprises two nature trail routes for studying nature, plant species, and wildlife. It takes about 6-7 hours for trekking on the Soi Dao Mountain range to the end. Camping is allowed on the mountain.

Tham Khao Kaeo, a two-country scenic point (ถ้ำเขาแก้ว จุดชมวิวสองแผ่นดิน),

located at Tambon Nong Ta Ma, Amphoe Pong Nam Ron, features an approximately 50-metre deep limestone cave system consisting of many chambers with beautiful stalactites and stalagmites. There are 9 caves inside; for example, Tham Thewa Phithak, a cave where ancient axes were found and assumed by the

Fine Arts Department to be about 4,000-10,000 years old. Tham Khotchasan, a cave with an elephant head shape stalactite. Tham Wimuti, a wide-open cave that visitors can go to another cave through a small hole. Tham Kaeo, a spectacular cave with a lot of sparkling rocks and is also another cave where ancient axes were excavated. Tham Nakharat comprises stalactites and stalagmites with a serpent shape and Tham Uttara, the largest cave with more beautiful stalactites and stalagmites than the rest of the caves. However, only some of the caves can be observed because the path is sloping, and some parts have no accessible way to reach. Once arriving at the top of Wat Tham Kaeo, visitors will be mesmerised by the stunning scenery of the nature at a two-country Thailand-Cambodia scenic point, which embodies a 360-degree panoramic angle. Meanwhile, visitors can pay homage to the “Phra Yok Khao” Buddha image on the top of Tham Khao Kaeo as well.

Ban Khlong Bon Archaeological Site (แหล่งโบราณคดีบ้านคลองบอน),

located in Ban Khlong Bon, Tambon Nong Ta Ma, Amphoe Pong Nam Ron, is a flat plain on the hill featuring wavy soil ground surrounded by mountains on all 4 sides and flanked on both sides by natural waterways. On the East is located Khlong Bon, 500 yards from the Site and on the West is located Khlong Kanthuem, 1.5 kilometres away. On the North, there is an old shallow watercourse. In 1992, the land's owner found a large amount of potsherds, stone axes and bangles, and human skeletons. The Fine Arts Department made an exploration in 1993 and found that originally the potsherds, stone axes and bangles, and human skeletons were

widespread on the mound. The Site was excavated by the students of Silapakorn University in 1996 with a test excavation again in 1998.

Namtok Hin Dat (น้ำตกหินดาต)

located on the Soi Dao Range at Mu 2, Tambon Thap Sai, 10 kilometres from the Pong Nam Ron District Office. The 12-tiered waterfall is surrounded by an intact evergreen forest, especially, at the 9th-12th tiers offer spectacular scenery. To go up the cascade, use a 3-kilometre trekking pathway. It takes about 3 hours for a round trip and requires an officer for guiding. Please contact the Thap Sai Subdistrict Municipality at Tel. 0 3936 0241.

Namtok Khao Soi Dao (น้ำตกเขาสอยดาว)

located within the Khao Soi Dao Wildlife Sanctuary in Amphoe Soi Dao, 4 kilometres from the Sanctuary's headquarters. The waterfall has 16 tiers with plentiful butterflies at the basin area, ideal for butterfly watching and plant study. The Sanctuary covers mixed deciduous and deciduous dipterocarp forests, with a giant tree called Phra Chao Ha Phra Ong located 200 metres from the first tier of the waterfall on the right, which is a perennial tree in the tropical evergreen rainforest. Its huge trunk can be encircled by 20 people with both arms fully stretched with the large root of 5 metres high above the ground branching out into narrow corners like cave holes. There are also wild animals, and birds: Chanthabun silver pheasant, and short-tailed green magpie. The geographic condition is composed of undulating mountains with two peaks: Yot Soi Dao Nuea and Yot Soi Dao Tai. The highest peak of Yot Soi Dao Tai is approximately 1,675 metres above sea level. The abundance of the forest is the origin

of many streams flowing down to become the large waterfall of Khao Soi Dao amidst the deep natural forest. To appreciate the beauty of the waterfall, visitors have to walk along the route that is full of beauty and excitement; for example, at some levels, one needs to climb the terrain along the banyan tree's root measuring 20 metres high to reach the large spectacular waterfall at the top level. Visitors can walk freely until the 9th level for 2.5 kilometres, which takes almost 2 hours. The 10th - 16th levels require a guide, which takes another hour's walk. Accommodation is provided near the waterfall.

Furthermore, the Sanctuary offers a *nature study trek* (เส้นทางเดินศึกษาธรรมชาติ), named the "Lila Sai" route. A 2-kilometre trek takes about 2 hours.

Accommodation: The Sanctuary provides 3 guesthouses, which can accommodate 10-30 persons and tents for 2-4 persons each for rent at 170-200 Baht, or visitors will be charged a camping fee at 30 Baht/person/night if they bring their own tents (in the permitted area only and contact the officer in advance). For more details, please contact the Khao Soi Dao Wildlife Sanctuary, Tel. 0 3948 6333, 08 1384



5164, or the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Tel. 0 2562 0760, and www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: It is located 70 kilometres from downtown by taking Highway No. 317 toward Amphoe Sa Kaeo, passing Amphoe Pong Nam Ron until reaching Km. 22 before arriving at the Patong Market. Then take a side road on the left and go for about 4 kilometres to reach the Sanctuary Headquarters where Namtok Khao Soi Dao is 5 kilometres away, which is 2.5 kilometres by car and another 2 kilometres on foot. Alternatively, take a regular bus from Chanthaburi - Sa Kaeo, get off at the Patong Market and charter a Song Thaeo to the Khao Soi Dao Wildlife Sanctuary.

Sai Khao Wildlife Conservation Development and Extension Centre (สถานีพัฒนาและส่งเสริมการอนุรักษ์สัตว์ป่าทรายขาว), located in Tambon Sai Khao, Tambon Thap Sai, Tambon Pong Nam Ron, Tambon Takhian Thong, Tambon Chaman, Amphoe Makham, and Tambon Kaeng Hang Maeo, Amphoe Tha Mai, Chanthaburi province, is part of the Khao Soi Dao Wildlife Sanctuary founded with the objective of preserving wildlife, forest and natural resources. The Wildlife Conservation Division explored and found that the area was suitable for the general public to learn about the forest and wildlife; therefore, the Sai Khao Nature and Wildlife Education Centre was established. Covering an area of 8 kilometres, the Centre has now been renamed the Sai Khao Wildlife Conservation Development and Extension Centre. The Centre is a habitat of deer, barking deer, crab-eating macaque, Siamese fireback pheasant, white cheek gibbon, Asiatic black bear, and gaur.

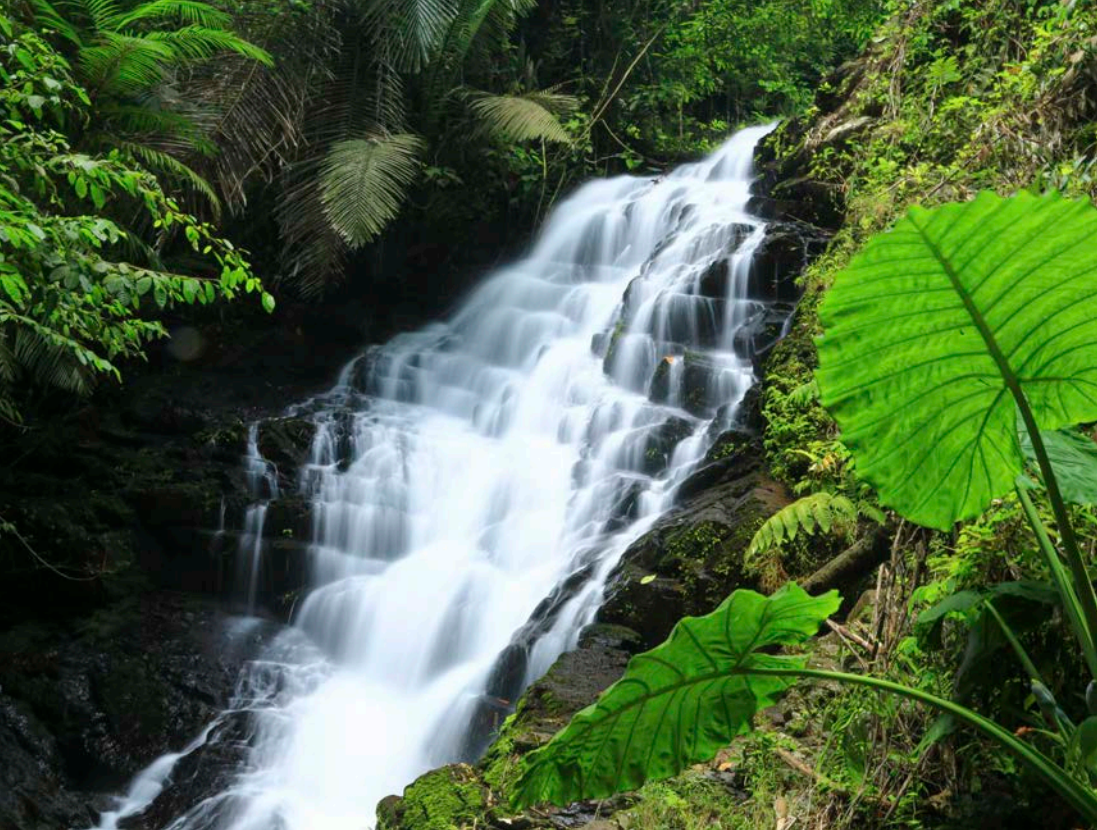
To get there: Follow the Chanthaburi – Sa Kaeo route for about 65 kilometres until reaching Ban Pratong. There will be a junction to the Sai Khao Wildlife Conservation Development and Extension Centre and Khao Soi Dao Wildlife Sanctuary; go on for a distance of 3.5 kilometres.

Amphoe Kaeng Hang Maeo Route Khao Sip Ha Chan National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติเขาสิบห้าชั้น),

situated in Ban Pong Ket, Tambon Khun Song with an area of 120 square kilometres, covers the mountainous area from north to south. The east area is parallel and extends to the Khao Soi Dao Wildlife Sanctuary. The highest peak is Khao Sip Ha Chan with the height of 802 metres above mean sea level. The forest covers dry evergreen forest and deciduous dipterocarp forest and is the habitat of wild animals; such as, monkey, gibbon, elephant, gaur, and banteng. *Places of Interest in the National Park:*

Namtok Khao Sip Ha Chan or Namtok Khlong Sai is a 15-tiered medium-sized waterfall with water all-year round, located about 35 kilometres from Amphoe Kaeng Hang Maeo near Sa Kaeo province. Travel in the dry season is recommended. This route requires climbing up the mountain at higher levels and sometimes going around along the stream or climbing the waterfall's terrain. Camping is allowed at the 6th tier and the 13th tier, which is the highest layer of 35 metres. A trek for nature study is available with a distance of 4.8 kilometres from the National Park's Headquarters to the waterfall.

Namtok Nam Pen is a medium-sized waterfall in the area of the Sip Ha Chan Mountains. The waterfall has more than 10 layers. The Park provides camping areas, but visitors have to bring their own tents. For more information,



Namtok Khao Sip Ha Chan or Namtok Khlong Sai

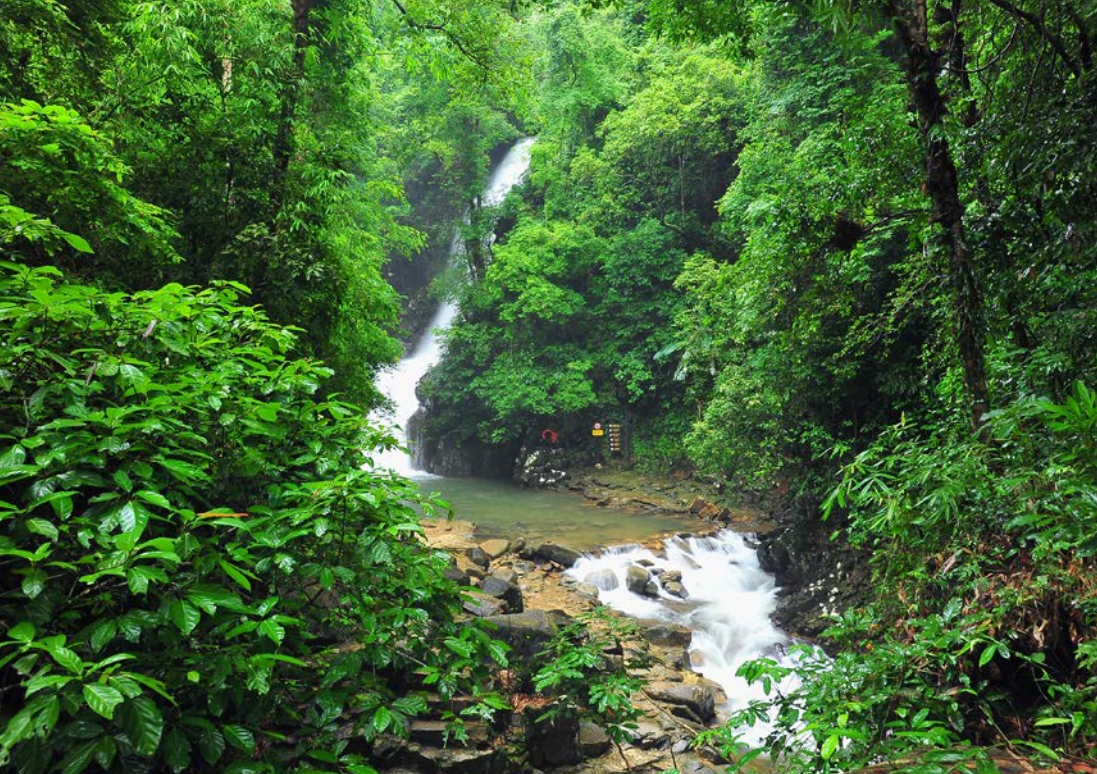
please contact the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plant Conservation, Tel. 0 2562 0760, www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: By public bus: from Bangkok, take a public bus to Amphoe Na Yai Am, then take a Song Thaeo at the market to get off at the National Park or charter a pick-up at the market of Amphoe Na Yai. The price is negotiable. By car: from Bangkok, take Highway No. 3 on the Bang Na - Trat route and change to Highway No. 344 on the Chon Buri - Ban Bueng route toward Amphoe Kaeng Hang Maeo for 240 kilometres. From Amphoe Kaeng Hang Maeo, continue to Tambon Khun Song for 10 kilometres, a total distance of approximately 250 kilometres. Alternatively, use Highway No. 3 and

change to Highway No. 344 then go to the Wang Chan - Nong Chek Soi route toward Amphoe Kaeng Hang Maeo for 200 kilometres and from Amphoe Kaeng Hang Maeo to Tambon Khun Song for 10 kilometres. The total distance is approximately 210 kilometres.

Ban Khun Song Archaeological Site (แหล่งโบราณคดีบ้านขุนsong),

located at Mu 11 Ban Khun Song, Tambon Khun Song, is an archaeological site situated on the plain between mountains with an altitude of 62 metres above sea level. The artefacts found are plain low-fired earthenware or with cord-marked patterns, pieces of skeletons spreading all over including ancient objects



Namtok Phlio National Park

found by locals and kept at the Kaeng Hang Maeo District Office; such as, celadon ware, iron blade, and bronze lime container (Tao Pun); most of them were damaged.

Wat Khao Wongkot Ruchirawongsaram

(วัดเขาวงกตจุฬาราม).

located in Ban Khao Wongkot, Tambon Khao Wongkot, features Laungpho Nam Yot, a stalagmite shaped like a figure formed by continuous water dropping from the cave hole on the roof that made the stalagmite become larger. The top of the figure looks like a deity approximately 0.5 metres tall. The temple had it gilded and placed a joss stick pot for people's worship. According to the abbot, during his retreat in 1958 at the temple, he found the Luangpho Nam Yot stone rising from the ground at only

0.25 metres tall; for the past 40 years, the stone has become taller and larger, and is now more than 0.5 metres tall. The locals believe that it is a sacred object of the village. Since the news has spread, there are many people coming for paying respect, especially, during the Chinese New Year Festival.

Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi – Amphoe Laem Sing – Amphoe Khlung Route

Golden Stupa at Wat Sai Ngam (เจดีย์ทอง วัดทรายงาม).

located in Tambon Nong Bua, enshrines the Buddha's relics and Phra Arahant's relics. From the top of the Stupa, a panoramic view of Chanthaburi can be seen.

Wat Mangkon Buppharam or Wat Leng Hua Yi (วัดมังกรบุปผาราม หรือ วัดเล่งฮัวยี่),

located on Sukhumvit Road of the Chanthaburi – Khlung Route, 16 kilometres from downtown, was built in 1977. The temple belongs to the Mahayana Sect, housing a pavilion and an ordination hall decorated with beautiful designs of ceramic mosaic. The atmosphere is serene and comfortable, which is suitable for Dhamma practice. The temple hosts two annual events: the Kathin merit-making ceremony held after the end of Buddhist Lent and the temple annual merit-making festival held 21 days after the Chinese New Year's Day. During the festival of 7-10 days, there are many people coming to join the merit making and staying at the temple. Open daily between 6.00 a.m. - 7.00 p.m. Please contact Tel. 0 3939 7210, 08 1939 7559.

Namtok Phlio National Park (อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกพลิว)

is situated in Amphoe Laem Sing on the Sa Bap Mountain Range. There are numerous plants found including Khanun Pa (*Artocarpus lacucha* Roxb.), Krathon Pa (*Sandoricum koetjape* Merr.), Patchouli, and a lot of wild animals; such as, wild boar, serow, small Asian mongoose, tree shrew, and black bear. The Park is also a habitat of a variety of fish species; for example, soro brook carp, and catfish.

It is said that the word “Phlio” came from the Chong dialect, who is an indigenous group. It means sand or sandy beach. However, it was assumed that the name of Namtok Phlio came from one kind of plant that grows in sandy loam, which is a type of vine producing small fruit of a raisin size in a reddish yellow colour, and it generally grows in this area. Namtok Phlio is a large waterfall with water all-year round. The

water is so clear that the ground can be seen. The soil is mostly sandy loam.

Places of Interest in the National Park:

Namtok Khlung Narai or in the other name, Namtok Khao Sa Bap, 8 kilometres from downtown Chanthaburi on the Chanthaburi - Laem Sing route, is located on a high hill, which requires walking in the abundant and naturally beautiful forest. The waterfall is 25 metres high. It is recommended for visitors who love to stay overnight amidst the serenity of nature.

Namtok Phlio, only 200 metres from the National Park's Headquarters, is a medium-sized cascade originating from an underground stream surging from the stone corner on the cliff and flowing into the basin below. The water is so clear that it is perfect for swimming. Before arriving at the main area of the waterfall, there is a natural basin, a habitat of soro brook carp, which can be found only in the riverbed of some regions. In addition, there are two important ancient sites near the waterfall:

- **Pyramid of Pranang Ruea Lom**, 200 metres from the tourist service centre, is a pyramidal granite stupa built in 1881 as a memorial of King Rama V the Great's love for Queen Sunandha Kumariratana after her death due to a royal barge collapsing in the Chao Phraya River. The pyramidal stupa enshrines her partial ashes.

- **Alongkorn Chedi**, 250 metres from the tourist service centre, was built with laterite stone in 1876 on the occasion of King Rama V the Great and Queen Sunandha Kumariratana's visit to Namtok Phlio in 1874. They were very fond of the waterfall and ordered the Chedi to be built as a memorial and granted the name “Alongkorn Chedi”.

Namtok Trok Nong, located on the west side of Namtok Phlio, features 3 levels: the first level named “Namtok Mai Si” (Mai Si means bamboo

tree), 500 metres from the Ranger Station. To get to this level, visitors have to walk through a 50-metre long bamboo forest tunnel. The second level named “Namtok Klang”, 1 kilometre from the first level, consists of the beautiful nature of a variety of plants. The third level named “Namtok Trok Nong”, 1 kilometre from the second level, is a stream flowing down from a 20-metre high cliff. Visitors who want to get to the top level should contact the National Park’s staff first. For visitors who love to stay in peaceful nature, they can bring tents for camping; however, the Park also provides a tent for two persons for rent.

To get there: Namtok Trok Nong is 26 kilometres from downtown Chanthaburi, follow Sukhumvit Road on the Chanthaburi – Khlung – Makham route until reaching the Amphoe Khlung Intersection. Make a left turn to the Amphoe Khlung – Amphoe Makham route for 10 kilometres to Ban Trok Nong, and the entrance of the waterfall will be on the left. Go for 2 kilometres further to reach the Namtok Phlio National Park Ranger Station No. 1’s Headquarters (Namtok Trok Nong). Moreover, the Park provides three nature trails: The first is a natural study trek of a tropical forest ecological system (located at the National Park’s Headquarters) at a distance of 1,200 metres taking a 45-minute walk, for the purpose of studying an ecological system of tropical forest, watersheds and wildlife, with interpretation sign boards provided. Second is a biodiversity study trek (located at the Namtok Phlio National Park Ranger Station No. 1, Namtok Trok Nong) with a distance of 2 kilometres taking a 45-minute walk featuring various species of birds and butterflies. Third is a diverse ecological system study trek (at the National Park Ranger Station No. 3, Namtok Khlung Narai) with a

distance of 2 kilometres and is a scenic point trail that is ideal for visitors who love trekking and sightseeing in which wildlife and various species of fowls can be seen along the way.

Admission fee: 400 Baht for adults and 200 Baht for children.

Accommodation: The Park provides 4 guesthouses for 6-15 persons each, and a campsite for 30 persons at 1,500 Baht with tents for rent, which can accommodate 2-8 persons at 225 Baht (bedding excluded) but if bringing one’s own tent, there will be a charge of 30 Baht/person/night. For further details, please contact the Namtok Phlio National Park at Tel./Fax. 0 3943 4528 or the Department of National Parks, Wildlife and Plants Conservation, Tel. 0 2562 0760 or www.dnp.go.th.

To get there: 14 kilometres from downtown Chanthaburi, follow Sukhumvit Road on the Chanthaburi – Khlung route. At Km. 346, there will be a left route to Namtok Phlio for 2 kilometres or take a Song Thaeo (Chanthaburi – Khlung, Chanthaburi – Laem Sing route) to get off at the entrance of the National Park. The fare is about 35 Baht.

Namtok Makok, 6 kilometres further from the entrance of Namtok Trok Nong along the Khlung – Makham route, there will be the National Park Ranger Station (Namtok Makok) and walk along the stream for another 600 metres. It is a small 2-tiered waterfall. The water runs from a high cliff in a clear turquoise colour with water all-year round. The 2.1-km. natural study trek starts from the back of the Ranger Station.

Chanthaburi Horticultural Research Centre (ศูนย์วิจัยพืชสวนจันทบุรี).

located on Sukhumvit Road, 21 kilometres from downtown Chanthaburi, is responsible for researching for development and solving



Phuttha Utthayan Wat Chak Yai

problems of significant economic horticulture in the Central Plains and Eastern region. Covering an area of 280 rai, the Centre includes the ecotourism and Eastern agro tourism activities, which is open to a group of more than 10 persons. Visitors can enjoy walking and biking while sightseeing the nature, birds, various plant species of the project and camping. The Centre also sells processed fruit products, seasonal and fresh fruits. Accommodation and conference rooms are available. Open all-year round with advance contact required.

Phuttha Utthayan Wat Chak Yai (พุทธอุทยาน วัดชากใหญ่),

located on Highway No. 3149 at the entrance to Amphoe Laem Sing 500 metres from Sukhumvit

Road, the Buddha Park features marvellous sculptures depicting the Lord Buddha's life and episodes of giving a sermon to many people with narrative signs provided at each sculpture.

Bang Chan Landless Village (บางชัน หมู่บ้านไร้แผ่นดิน),

has an over 100-year-old history. It features a tombolo or Thale Waek, the one and only natural creation in the East, a flock of Brahminy Kites at the mangrove forest, and Welu Wetland that can be found in many sub-districts including Tambon Bang Chan and Tambon Bo, Amphoe Khlung.

Tapon Community (ชุมชนตะปอน)

is the collaboration of an old community aged more than 400 years comprising ancient



Khuk Khi Kai

monuments, cloth Buddha's Footprint, a large sand stupa, and Tugging the Buddha's Footprint Cart Tradition with the aim of promoting local tourism activities. In addition, it offers the 270-year-old market, best products of Ban Tapon Yai, walking street market in a nostalgic atmosphere and retro costumes, and local performances on every Saturday at 2.00 p.m. onwards as well as other activities like visiting ancient monuments and learning how to do organic farming.

Khuk Khi Kai (คุกขี้ไก่).

located near Tuek Daeng or the Red Building at Tambon Pak Nam Laem Sing, was built in 1893 when France occupied Chanthaburi on the dispute of the land on the left side of the

Mekong River. During that time, the French military of approximately 600 soldiers was split into two camps; the first one was in Chanthaburi where currently is a military campsite; the other one was at the Laem Sing Estuary. The French built the prison to capture those Thais who resisted the French troops. It is a square tower with a measurement of 4.4 metres wide on each side and 7 metres high, having two rows of air vents and a high rooftop. It was said that this prison was so torturous because on the upper level was a chicken coop where the chickens would continuously dump their droppings on the prisoners.

To get there: Khuk Khi Kai is 30 kilometres from Amphoe Mueang. Take Highway No. 3 on the Chanthaburi – Trat route, make a right to

Highway No. 3149 before entering Amphoe Laem Sing. The prison will be on the right.

Tuek Daeng (Red Building) (ตึกแดง).

situated at Tambon Pak Nam Laem Sing, Amphoe Laem Sing close to Khuk Khi Kai Prison, is 30 kilometres from downtown Chanthaburi. Built in 1893 at the same time as Khuk Khi Kai, the building was formerly the Phikhat Patchamit Fortress, which was built in the reign of King Rama III. Later, when French troops occupied Chanthaburi, the fortress was torn down and replaced with this building to use as the French military's headquarters. The building has one floor painted in red with a tiled roof.

Hat Laem Sing (หาดแหลมสิงห์).

located at Tambon Pak Nam Laem Sing, is a beach at the estuary where the Chanthaburi River runs into the Gulf of Thailand. There is a relaxation area and restaurants along the beach. Accommodation is available. From the beach view, visitors can see Ko Chula and Khao Laem Sing from the front. Boats for rent to dive and visit Ko Chula and Ko Nom Sao are also available. Interested persons can contact the local fishermen's group. The beach is 30 kilometres from downtown. To get there: Take Sukhumvit Road toward Trat province until reaching Km. 347, turn right at the junction to Laem Sing for 16 kilometres. Alternatively, take



Tuek Daeng (Red Building)



King Taksin the Great Bridge or Laem Sing Bridge

the Tha Mai - Bang Ka Chai route by crossing the Laem Sing Bridge at the point before reaching the Laem Sing Forest Park.

Oasis Sea World (โอเอซิส ซี เวิลด์).

located at Tambon Pak Nam Laem Sing, Amphoe Laem Sing, Chanthaburi, 30 kilometres from downtown Chanthaburi, is a place for the reproduction and conservation of dolphins and presents the show of two Thai dolphin species: bottlenose or Indo-Pacific humpback dolphin and Irrawaddy dolphin. Apart from watching the show, tourists can have an impressive moment and once in a life-time memory by swimming, touching and playing with the dolphins.

The dolphin show is offered 5 times daily: On weekdays, the show can be seen at 9.00, 11.00 a.m., 1.00, 3.00, and 5.00 p.m. On Saturday, Sunday and special holidays, there is an extra show at 7.00 a.m. Admission fee: 300 Baht for adults and 200 Baht for children. For more details, please call Tel. 0 3949 9222, www.thaioasisseaworld.com, (a ramp for the disabled is available).

King Taksin the Great Bridge (สะพานตากสินมหาราช) or ***Laem Sing Bridge*** (สะพานแหลมสิงห์)

is a bridge crossing over Laem Sing – Bang Ka Chai casting over the Laem Sing Estuary, which is the longest bridge of the Eastern region with

a distance of 1,060 metres long. Visitors can appreciate the beautiful landscape, and see the local fishermen's community. The Bridge is the most beautiful scenic point to see the views and beautiful sunset in Chanthaburi and is also popular among fishing lovers.

Welu Wetland (ศูนย์เรียนรู้และท่องเที่ยวเชิงนิเวศป่าชายเลนลุ่มน้ำเวฬุ).

located at Ban Tha Son, Tambon Bo, Amphoe Khlung, covering an area of 192 square kilometres, 18 kilometres from downtown Chanthaburi, is under supervision of the Mangrove Forest Resources Development Station 2 (Tha Son, Chanthaburi). The Centre consists of a lecture room and a nature trail with a distance of 1.2 kilometres. Along the trek is a mangrove forest consisting of several kinds of mangrove plants; for example, red mangrove (Kongkang), Avicennia (Samae), and mangrove apple (Lamphu). Each point along the route provides a nature interpretation signboard. It takes about a 1-hour walk. In addition, visitors can enjoy ecotourism activities; such as, kayaking and sightseeing the mangrove forest, and strolling in the lush mangrove forest. The appropriate timing for watching fireflies is during the 8th day of the waning moon to the 8th day of the waxing moon or after the rain, particularly, they can be seen clearly on a dark moon night. For more inquiries on the activity "sailing and seeing kites, watching fireflies," please contact the Mangrove Forest Resources Development Station 2 (Tha Son), Tel. 08 9245 3509, 0 3942 4166.

To get there: The Welu Wetland is situated on Sukhumvit Road between Km. 374 - 375. From Amphoe Khlung, Chanthaburi, toward Amphoe Khao Saming, Trat province, visitors will see the Bang Chak Petrol Station on the left hand,

in which they should make a U-turn before arriving at the gas station whereas the Centre will be on the right.

Interesting Activities
Agro Tourism Attractions
Chanthaburi Horticultural Research Centre (ศูนย์วิจัยพืชสวนจันทบุรี).

located on Sukhumvit Road, Tambon Tapon, Amphoe Khlung, 15 kilometres from downtown Chanthaburi, is responsible for researching for solving problems and developing important economic horticultural plants in the Central Plains and Eastern region. There are experimental plots of various kinds of horticultural plants; such as, durian, rambutan, mangosteen, salacca, santol, decorative plant breeds, herbs, and spices. In addition, the Centre provides a walkway for sightseeing the decorative plants, an herbal garden, and horticultural plants that would take about 30 minutes. Camping areas are also provided for visitors including tents for rent at 100-200 Baht each, which can accommodate 1-3 persons. For group visitors, please contact at least 1 week in advance at Tel. 0 3939 7030, 0 3939 7146, 0 3943 4096, Email: chrc_chanthaburi@yahoo.com, during official working hours.

Fruit Orchards

Suan Tho Thong (สวนใต้ทอง) 18 Mu 10, Tambon Khom Bang, Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi, Tel. 0 3945 9339: fruit buffet, rambutan, durian, mangosteen, and longkong.

Suan Mangkhut Thai Roi Pi (สวนมังคุดไทยร้อยปี), Mu 1, Tambon Khlung Narai, Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi, Tel. 08 1654 0778, 08 9753 6754: longkong, durian, and mangosteen.



Rak Khao Bai Si Agrotourism Community Enterprise (Ban Saeng Luek)

Suan Sadetyat (สวนสะเด็ดียาด), Amphoe Tha Mai, Tel. 08 7111 1335, 08 7111 1338-9: rambutan, durian, mangosteen, longkong, and dragon fruit.

Suan Paglaeb (สวนป่ากลบ), 43 Mu 8, Tambon Khao Bai Si, Amphoe Tha Mai, Tel. 0 3935 6945, 08 6366 3097, 08 1936 4585: fruit buffet, rambutan, durian, mangosteen, and processed fruits.

Rak Khao Bai Si Agrotourism Community Enterprise (Ban Saeng Luek) (วิสาหกิจชุมชนท่องเที่ยวเชิงเกษตรชุมชน รักเขาบายศรี), 11/1 Mu 4, Tambon Khao Bai Si, Amphoe Tha Mai, Tel. 08 3078 8002, 08 6834 9604: rambutan, durian,

mangosteen, dragon fruit, and salak. Homestay service is available.

Suan Phu Yai Khamnueng (สวนผู้ใหญ่นั่ง), 6/1 Mu 2, Tambon Song Phi Nong, Amphoe Tha Mai, Tel. 08 9092 9596, 08 9099 0644, 0 3943 2839: durian, rambutan, mangosteen, longkong, Pisang Mas bananas, and Kluai Lep Mue Nang. Homestay/local food services are provided. Group visitors are welcome.

Charoenchai Farm (สวนนายเจริญชัย), Mu 1, Tambon Phrio, Amphoe Laem Sing, Tel. 08 1377 3558: fruit buffet, rambutan, durian, mangosteen, and cocoa.

Suan Saw Sudjai (สวนสาวยุดใจ). Mu 1, Tambon Phrio, Amphoe Laem Sing, Tel. 08 1377 3190, 0 3943 4092: fruit buffet, rambutan, mangosteen, durian, longkong, salak, santol, and processed food.

Homestay

Chakthai Homestay (ชากไทยโฮมสเตย์) 21/1 Mu 4, Ban Chak Thai, Tambon Chak Thai, Amphoe Khao Kitchakut, Chanthaburi 22210.

Rak Khao Bai Si Agrotourism Community Enterprise (วิสาหกิจชุมชนท่องเที่ยวเชิงเกษตรชุมชนรักเขามายศรี) 11/1 Mu 4, Ban Khao Bai Si, Tambon Khao Bai Si, Amphoe Tha Mai, Chanthaburi 22120.

Laem Sing Homestay (แหลมสิงห์โฮมสเตย์) 99/3 Mu 1 Ban Laem Sing, Tambon Bang Kachai, Amphoe Laem Sing, Chanthaburi 22130.

Sports Golf

Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi

Rambhai Barni Golf Course (สนามกอล์ฟรำไพพรรณี) (9 holes) is located within the Rambhai Barni Rajabhat University, Rak Sak Chamun Road, Tambon Tha Chang, Tel. 0 3933 5493. www.rbru.ac.th.

Amphoe Pong Nam Ron

Soi Dao Highland Golf Club and Resort

(สอยดาว ไฮแลนด์ กอล์ฟ คลับ แอนด์ รีสอร์ท) (18 holes) 153/1 Mu 2, Tambon Thap Sai, 4 kilometres from Amphoe Pong Nam Ron, 47 rooms, 1,600-5,600 Baht, 2 person/room. Tel. 08 9934 3008, 0 3946 0960, Bangkok Office: Tel. 0 2231 5989-92, www.soidaohighland.com.

Paramotor

Chanthaburi Aeronautic Sports Club

(ชมรมร่มบิน), located in Amphoe Tha Mai (Khung Wiman), is a venue for paramotor gliding well-equipped with facilities including a beautiful beach, turquoise sea, and fresh seafood. Resorts are also available. Interested persons can contact the Club, Tel. 08 1622 0664.

Spa

Chong Massage (นวดชอง) is a Thai massage by the Chong wisdom, located at the underground of Wihan Luangpho Yai, a reclining Buddha at Wat Phai Lom in Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi. Open daily during 8.00 a.m. – 7.00 p.m. Tel. 0 3932 4378, 08 9820 8918.

Home of Spa (โฮมออฟสปา), 21/65-67 Mu 7, Tambon Chanthanimit, Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi, Tel. 0 3930 3300-1, provides traditional Thai massage and aromatherapy massage services.

Seashell Village Resort and Spa (ซีเชลล์

วิลเลจ รีสอร์ท แอนด์ สปา) 50 Mu 6, Tambon Khlong Khut, Amphoe Tha Mai, Hat Chao Lao Khung Kraben, Tel. 0 3938 8090.

Nuanchan Resort and Spa (นวลจันทร์ รีสอร์ท

แอนด์ สปา) 12/2 Tambon Takat Ngao, Amphoe Tha Mai, Tel. 0 3945 5344.

Fa Sai Resort and Spa (ฟ้าใส รีสอร์ท แอนด์

สปา) 26/1, Tambon Sanam Chai, Amphoe Na Yai Am, Tel. 0 3941 7404.

Wat Thap Sai Traditional Thai Massage

(นวดแผนไทยวัดทับไทร) 1/2 Mu 1, Tambon Thap Sai, Amphoe Pong Nam Ron, Tel. 0 3938 7009, 09 7987 7889, www.wattabsai.com.

Phupaburi Resort and Spa (ภูพานบุรี รีสอร์ท หนองบัว) 26/2 Mu 1, Tambon Thap Sai, Amphoe Pong Nam Ron, Tel. 0 3936 0047.

Events and Festivals

Phluang Buddha's Footprint Pilgrimage

(งานนมัสการรอยพระพุทธบาทพลวง) is held on the dark moon day of the 2nd lunar month during the Chinese New Year Festival until the Magha Puja month (between January - March) on the mountaintop of Khao Khitchakut, Tambon Phluang, Amphoe Makham. The festival features the worshipping ceremony of guardian angels, covering gold leaf on the Buddha's Footprint ceremony, trekking to the top of Khao Khitchakut, which is a long-time observed tradition for over ten years that, as people believe, would result in great merit as well as mind training to be patient against any difficulties. In the past, it was a 15-kilometre walk to the mountaintop; however, a transportation service is now provided for the convenience of people to pay homage to the Buddha's Footprint.

"Rak Lueang Chan Wan Dok Mai Ban" Chanthaburi Orchid Festival

(งานราชชมงคล "รักษะเหลืองจันทน์ วันดอกไม้บาน"), held annually in February at the Rajamangala University of Technology, Tawan-ok, Chanthaburi Campus, features a Lueang Chanthabun orchid contest as well as other orchid species, fern, and bonsai. It also includes the contest and conservation of local chicken breeds and other different colour breeds, and the sale of agricultural products and various plant species, OTOP and highlighted products of Chanthaburi, the academic work exhibition of professors and students, and the academic competition of students.

The Way of the Cross Rite, the Replicated Scene of the Passion of Jesus

(พิธีกรรมรศักดิ์สิทธิ์ การจำลองเหตุการณ์พระทรมานของเยซูคริสต์เจ้า), held between March and April at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception or the Roman Catholic Church, is organised to commemorate the event and Christian religious rite, which is the replication of the day of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ. The event has been consecutively organised for 11 years. The scene's path of the Passion starts from the Carmelite Monastery, Tambon Chanthanimit, Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi, and ends at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, a total distance of more than 2 kilometres which takes about 2 hours. The altar tables are beautifully set up along both sides of the path that are habitats of the Christian Community in Chanthaburi. For more inquiries, please contact the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Tel. 0 3931 1575.

Tugging the Buddha's Footprint Cart Tradition

(ประเพณีชักกะเย่อกวียนพระบาท), held near the Songkran Festival at Wat Tapon Yai, Amphoe Khlung, is a more than 100-year inherited tradition, featuring pouring water onto the elderly, and tugging the Buddha's Footprint cart contest.

2 Religions 3 Cultures Songkran Festival (Wan Lai, Mueang Khlung Municipality), Chanthaburi

(ประเพณีสงกรานต์ 2 ศาสนา 3 วัฒนธรรม) (วันไหล เทศบาลเมืองขลุง) จันทบุรี, features the processions of 2 Religions 3 Cultures during the Songkran Festival around Khlung town; for example, Phra Phuttha Sihing procession, in which the public including tourists on both street sides can join by pouring sacred water onto the Buddha image and they can take

the sacred water back home, the procession of Chaopho Lak Mueang Khlung Shrine, and parades of Annamese, Chinese and Thai people dressed in their national costumes. The parade starts from Wat Wan Yao Bon and moves around the town. The Festival is full of an entertaining and beautiful atmosphere involving Songkran water splashing among the people in Chanthaburi, tourists, and Chinese Thai and Annamese Thai people. It is considered to be Wan Lai Day, a water splashing tradition on the last day of the Songkran Festival.

Chanthaburi Fruitpital Fair 2018, annually held in May or June with a period of 1-2 weeks, takes place at a common ground of the Chanthaburi Administrative Provincial Organisation. The Fair features contests of famous fruits of the Eastern region; such as, rambutan, durian, mangosteen, etc., fruit vendor stalls, OTOP products, seminars on agricultural topics, and exhibitions of innovative fruit processes.

“Giu Uang Seng Hue” Vegetarian Festival (งานถือศีลกินเจกั้วฮ้วงเซ่งหวาย), at the vegetarian house, Meng Ngi Che Tua (Wat Khet Na Bun-yaram), Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi, is on the 1st - 9th days of the waxing moon of the 9th lunar month according to the Chinese calendar. This merit-making tradition has been taking place for more than 100 years.

Green Tidal Crabs Sightseeing Festival (เทศกาล“ดูปูเป็นขึ้นชมธรรมชาติ”) held at the pier of Mu 2, Tambon Kwian Hak, Amphoe Khlung, is organised during the 1st day of the waning moon of the 11th lunar month to the full moon

day of the 12th lunar month. This mentioned period is a season that huge amounts of green tidal crabs inhabiting the mangrove forest will come out to lay eggs at the estuary, which is a rare phenomenon.

Chanthaburi World Gem Show (งานเปิดโลกอัญมณีและของดีเมืองจันทน์) is the largest jewellery fair of the Eastern region, held annually in December at the Chanthaburi Gem and Jewellery Centre. The fair includes an exhibition of jewellery and gemstones.

King Taksin Commemorative Fair and Red Cross Fair (งานวันสมเด็จพระเจ้าตากสินมหาราชรำลึก และงานกาชาดจังหวัด), is held annually during 28 December - the first week of January at the provincial stadium to commemorate King Taksin the Great's benevolence for his liberation of Ayutthaya. There is an exhibition show, Chanthaburi local products stalls, and Miss Chanthabun beauty pageant.

Chanthaburi Miracle Christmas 2018, held at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, Amphoe Mueang, Chanthaburi, Tel. 0 3931 1578.

Local Products

Gemstones (อัญมณี) are a well-known economic product of Chanthaburi province, featuring the beautiful texture and dimension gems by superb gem-cutting specialists. Interested persons can buy at the Chanthaburi Gem and Jewellery Centre, located at 1/59 Maharat Road, Tambon Talat. Open daily between 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m., Tel. 0 3930 3118-9.



Gemstones

Puzzle Ring (แหวนกล) is a golden ring decorated with gems on top and the setting made into animal shapes like a shrimp, crab, fish, and Naga serpent. This ring type is a symbol of wealth and auspiciousness. With its unique design, it can be separated into 4, 8, and 12 bands while they are still intertwined. Only the ring wearer and craftsman, who will co-create the piecework from the beginning to the end, know how to assemble it. Thus, to make a puzzle ring requires high skills inherited from the ancient craftmaster. At this time, the only one expert who can make it is Mr. Chukiat Niamthong, selected as 2018 Craftsmanship Descendant of Puzzle Ring by the SUPPORT Arts and Crafts International Centre of Thailand (SACICT). Please contact Khun Chukiat Niamthong (Ban Waen Kon Mueang Chan), Tel. 08 1791 3278.

Lueang Chanthabun Orchid (*Dendrobium Frederick-sianum*) (กล้วยไม้เหลือืองจัน

ทุญจ) is a rare native orchid in the Eastern region, mostly found in Chanthaburi and Trat's forests. Its long-lasting flowers bloom in a bouquet with bright yellow petals once a year between January to March. There are two types of Lueang Chanthabun orchid: the first one is entirely yellow, called Lueang Chan, which is expensive and in high demand. The other one is Lueang Khamin (turmeric yellow) or Lueang Chut (dotted yellow). The petals have a yellow colour with magenta spots of various sizes on the lip. Visitors can purchase the orchids every year during January – February at the Chanthaburi Orchid Festival, called “Rak Lueang Chan Wan Dok Mai Ban” at the Rajamangala University of Technology Tawan-ok, Chanthaburi Campus. Tel. 0 3930 7011.

Chanthabun Mat (เสื่อจันทบูร) Chanthabun mat is a famous handicraft of Chanthaburi. Visitors often buy it as a souvenir. The production process starts from taking Kok or reed stalks to shred and dry. After that, having them dyed and dry again then weaving into a mat in fabulous designs. It is also used to make into other utilities; such as, bag, napkin box, plate mat, and envelop holder, which are ideal for souvenirs.

Processed Products from the Khlum Plant

(ผลิตภัณฑ์แปรรูปจากต้นคูลุ่ม), are handicrafts supported by the Chanthaburi Skills Development Centre. The products are transformed from Khlum or *Donax grandis* (Miq.) Ridl., a plant composing of sticky and

strong tissues, which can be woven into a mat and baskets. The products are available at the Herbs and Ecotourism Centre of Ban Puek, Amphoe Makham.

Ban Suan Som Furniture Market (ตลาดเฟอร์นิเจอร์บ้านสวนส้ม), 55 kilometres from Amphoe Pong Nam Ron. This village is a centre for the making of wooden furniture; such as, wall-hanging clocks, sofas, closets, and dinner tables. Open daily from 8.00 a.m. – 4.00 p.m.

Durian Paste (ทุเรียนกวน) is a well-known processed product having a good aroma and mellow flavour according to each durian breed's taste. Products are available in general souvenir stores.



Malva Nut Juice (น้ำสำรอง) is an herbal juice that can help aphthous ulcer and thirst symptoms, sooth the throat, anti-coughing, and expectorant.

Fruits (ผลไม้) - Rambutan, durian, mangosteen, salacca, salak, and santol are tropical fruits that can be mostly found during May - June.

- Longan is popularly cultivated in Amphoe Pong Nam Ron, where the climate is similar to that of the Northern region, which can give produce all-year round, mostly during April - May.

- Langsat Cham Kho has an aromatic and sweet flavour. The fruit's size is not so big. Cultivated at Tambon Cham Kho, Amphoe Tha Mai, the tree produces its fruit during May - September.

Various fruits can be bought at the Noen Sung Fruit Market, located along Sukhumvit Road, and at general fresh markets.

Pepper (พริกไทย) is an important cash crop of Chanthaburi, having both white and black pepper and is available at general souvenir shops.

Kuai Tiao Sen Chan (ก้วยเตี่ยวเส้นจันทน์) is a unique noodle product of Chanthaburi with its soft and sticky texture and good taste. The product is perfect as a gift that is available in general souvenir shops.

Pumpkin, Durian, and Taro Chips (ข้าวเกรียบปักทอง ทุเรียน และเผือก) are processed products from household women villagers in Amphoe Pong Nam Ron. The chips have a sweet-scented taste in a variety of colours. Products are available at general souvenir shops.

Nam Phu Market (ตลาดน้ำพุ), located in the middle of the municipal town, is one of the landmarks of the city. It is a popular place for visitors to buy dried and fresh local products. Food is also available here until midnight.

Soi Dao Paper (กระดาษสอยดาว), Soi Dao (Mallotus paniculatus) is a soft wood and fast growing weed in the tropical evergreen forest, mostly found in Chanthaburi. It was an initiative of the Kwian Hak Housewives Group, Amphoe Khlung, to bring the bark of the Soi Dao tree to be processed into Soi Dao paper, which looks like mulberry paper; the difference is that its natural colour is brown and the fibre is stronger. The pulp can be processed into sachets for tea or herb, or to be made into artificial flowers. Its soft wood can be made into furniture.

To get there: Ban Kwian Hak is located in Amphoe Khlung. From Khlung to Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi, take Highway No. 3 until reaching Km. 356, make a right at Soi Nin Koson then go straight for about 300 metres.

Souvenir Shops

Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi

Chanthorn Phochana (จันทร์โภชนา), 102/5-8 Benchama Rachuthit (Branch 1), Tel. 0 3930 2350 (shrimp paste, fish sauce, and Sen Chan Noodle) Open daily between 8.30 a.m - 9.00 p.m.

Chanthorn Restaurant (จันทร์โภชนา) Maharat Road, Tambon Talat (Branch 2), Tel. 0 3932 7179 (shrimp paste, fish sauce, and Sen Chan Noodle) Open daily between 10.00 a.m. - 9.30 p.m.

Chettana by Chutimunt Jewellery (เจตนา บายชุติมันต์จิวเวลรี่) sells jewellery made from genuine gemstones from the Bang Ka Cha Mine and gems with good quality. Jewellery



Samet Ngam Chanthabun Mat Handicraft Centre

made to order is available. Tel. 08 6156 7678, 08 6111 5506.

Ton Tamrap (ต้นตำรับ) 81/38 Sukhumvit Road, Tel. 0 3941 8600 (pumpkin and durian chips, Chanthabun mats) Open daily from 8.00 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Thai Rung Rueang (ไทยรุ่งเรือง) 82 Si Rong Mueang Road in front of the Nam Phu Market, Tel. 0 3931 1465 (mats and bags).

Buasuan Jewellery (บัวสุวรรณเพชรพลอย) 21/21-22 Gems Town Road, Tambon Chanthanimit. Contact Khun Chawalit Buasuan at Tel. 08 1945 5115.

Meechai Jewellery (มีชัยเพชรพลอย) 157 Khwang Road, Tel. 0 3931 1291, 0 3931 2452 (jewellery and local gemstones).

Wibunsuk (วิบูลย์สุข) 25 Benchama Rachuthit Road, Tel. 0 3931 1053 (mats, pepper and shrimp paste).

Samet Ngam Chanthabun Mat Handicraft Centre

(ศูนย์หัตถกรรมพื้นบ้านการทอเสื่อจันทบูร หมู่บ้านเสม็ดงาม) is located in Tambon Nong Bua. Local people take their time off after harvesting rice to do mat weaving by bringing the Kok reed that is available in the area to dry, dye and weave into mats or make it into document cases, or dolls. Interested persons can contact the Provincial Community Development Office to see a mat weaving demonstration at Tel. 0 3931 1565, 0 3945 4321.

To get there: 7 kilometres from downtown along Chanthakham Withi Road, passing the Chanthaburi Technical College then make a left turn and cross the bridge to Wat Ko Tanot. Go on passing the Wat Ko Tanot T-junction for about 20 metres, then turn right onto the Ang Hin - King Taksin Dockyard route for 3 kilometres.

Ar-Ar Shop (ร้านอาอ้า) is located near the Pak Saeng T-junction. Tel. 0 3945 3343, 08 1723 3486 (fresh and dried fruit, shrimp paste, fish

sauce, dried shrimp). Open daily between 8.00 a.m. - 9.00 p.m.

Olan Kanok (โอฟารกนก) 102/23 Si Rong Mueang Road, Tel. 0 3931 1627 (jewellery and gemstones).

Chanthaburi Gem and Jewellery Traders Association (สมาคมผู้ค้าอัญมณีและเครื่องประดับ จันทบุรี) **(Gem and Jewellery Centre)** (ศูนย์อัญมณีและเครื่องประดับ) 1/59 Maharat Road, Tambon Talat, was established in 2003 with an aim of being a centre of the country's top quality gems and jewellery trading. The Centre's symbol is its Thai-styled architecture combined with the shape of the jewel's dimension to represent the city of gemstones. Open daily between 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Tel. 0 3930 3118-9.

K.P. Jewellery Centre (เคพี จิวเวลรี่ เซ็นเตอร์) is the first gems and jewellery trading centre of Chanthaburi that offers the province's good quality gems and jewellery. Open daily between 8.00 a.m. - 7.00 p.m. Tel. 0 3932 3201-10.

Amphoe Laem Sing

Maewanna (แม่วรรณ) located at 80/2 Mu 1, Tambon Phlio, opposite the Namtok Phlio entrance, is a restaurant and souvenir shop which can take up to 500 visitors. Tel. 0 3943 4222, 08 6374 8979.

Suriya Kaenchan (สุริยา แก่นจันทร์) 6 Mu 5, Tambon Bang Sa Kao, Tel. 0 3945 0585, 0 3945 0587 (Kok reed mats and bags).

Bang Sa Kao Reed Mat Weaving Village (หมู่บ้านทอเสื่อบางสระแก้ว), one of many villages that takes Kok reed to weave into various items for both wholesale and retail sales. Open daily for tourists to observe and purchase products from 8.30 a.m. - 6.00 p.m. For further informa-

tion, please call Tel. 0 3945 0923, 0 3945 0587. **To get there:** Located in Tambon Bang Sa Kao, Amphoe Laem Sing, Ban Bang Sa Kao can be reached by the same route as the way to Ban Samet Ngam. Once reaching the T-junction at Wat Ko Tanot, go straight onto the Wat Takhian Thong T-Junction then make a right and keep going straight for 200 metres, or use an alternative way by starting from downtown, cross the Tri Rat Bridge to Sukhumvit Road and make a right at the route to Trat and go on for about 8 kilometres. There will be a junction on the right to Ban Bang Sa Kao; drive for 8 kilometres to reach the village.

Amphoe Tha Mai

Mae Lamom (แม่ละม่อม) 10/8 Mu 1 Sukhumvit Road, Tel. 0 3935 6449, 0 3943 1110 (Sen Chan noodle, durian chips and durian paste).

Mae Lamyai (แม่ลำไย) 445/1 Si Nawadit Road, Tel. 0 3943 1151, 0 3943 1480 (Sen Chan noodle, and durian chips and paste).

Mae A-ngun (แม่อุ้งนุ่น) Sukhumvit Road, Tel. 0 3935 6658, 0 3943 1435.

Boonchai Durian Products (บุญชัย ทุเรียนโปรดักส์) 451/1 Sampathan Road, Tel. 0 3943 1049, (durian paste, durian and pumpkin chips).

Amphoe Khlung

Kunlanat (กุลนารถ) is a souvenir shop that can take a group of 100 people. Tel. 0 3944 1888, (toffee, Thong Muan) Open daily from 8.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.

Local Food

Kuai Tiao Mu Liang and Nuea Liang (ก๋วยเตี๋ยวหมูเลีย้ง และเนื้อเลีย้ง) The noodle soup

is different from others in that it is boiled with roots of Bustard cardamom (in Thai - Rak Reo) and the whole fruit of a pineapple, served with chili vinegar and cane sugar as seasoning.

Kuai Tiao On (ก้วยเตี่ยวอ่อน) is a noodle made from Kuai Tiao On flour with grilled shrimps and Chinese parsley eaten with sweet and sour dip sauce.

Kai Tom Krawan (ไกต้มกระวาน) is one kind of clear soup but tastes like a chicken in coconut milk soup (Tom Kha Kai) with aromatic cardamom.

Khao Khluk Namphrik Kluea (ข้าวคลุกน้ำพริกเกลือ) is cooked rice mixed with spicy salty paste that tastes like seafood sauce (one of a kind of Chanthaburi) eaten with a seafood side dish.

Namphrik Khai Pu (น้ำพริกไข่มุก) is a strong tasty dish having an aromatic smell and sweetness of cooked blue crabs, seasoned with garlic and chili, and served with cucumber and Khamin Khao or mango ginger.

Namphrik Kung Haeng (น้ำพริกกุ้งแห้ง) or Dried Shrimp Chili Paste is for eating with fresh and parboiled vegetable.

Pla Krabok Tom Som Rakam (ปลากระบอกต้มส้มระกำ) (mullet in tamarind-flavoured soup with salacca) tastes like other tamarind-flavoured soups but uses the salacca for the sour taste instead of lime as an identity of Chanthaburi.

Pla Phla (ปลาพลาล์) is a Chanthaburi spicy fish salad with lemongrass and mint for eating with sweet peanut sauce.

Yam Phak Kut (ยำผักกูด) Phak Kut or local vegetable fern is a spicy kind of dish.

Sen Chan Phat Pu (Stir-fried Noodle with Crab) (เส้นจันท์ผัดปู) is similar to Phat Thai noodle but using Sen Chan noodle to be stir-fried with curry and blue crab and minced pineapple. The flavours are strong with sour, spicy and sweet tastes.

Mu Chamuang (หมูชะมวง) is streaky pork cooked in sweet and salty stock seasoned with pounded grilled shallot, galangal, and dried chilies without a sour flavour added because the sour taste comes from the shredded cowa leaves (in Thai - Bai Chamuang), and simmered until it is well-blended.

Desserts

Khao Kriap On (ข้าวเกรียบอ่อน) served with sour sauce.

Ta Kua Thot (ตะกั่วทอด) is deep fried tofu served with sweet ground peanut sauce that is popular to eat as a snack.

Thong Muan Nim (ทองม้วนนิ่ม) is a famous dessert of Amphoe Tha Mai, made from flour with two flavours: sweet and salty.

Salak in Syrup (สละลอยแก้ว) is Salak fruit in syrup that tastes sweet and sour.

Example of Tour Programmes

Two Days Programme

Programme 1

Day 1

- Depart for Chanthaburi province to Ao Khung Kraben, Amphoe Tha Mai.
- Study nature in the mangrove forest on the hanging bridge and wooden bridge at

Ao Khung Kraben.

- Study various breeds of marine animals at the Chaloe Phra Kiat Aquarium at Laem Sadet.
- Relax at the Chao Lao Beach.

Day 2

- Depart for Noen Wong Camp to study the history of Mueang Chan and underwater archaeology at the National Maritime Museum.
- During the fruit season, visit the orchards of durian, rambutan, salak, mangosteen, and the way of life of the Chanthaburi orchardists at the Khao Bai Si community.
- Leave for Khao Khitchakut. Enjoy swimming at Namtok Krathing. Every year during the Chinese New Year Festival until Magha Puja day, visitors can travel to pay homage to the Buddha's Footprint at the mountaintop of Khao Khitchakut.

Programme 2

Day 1

- Visit the "Chanthaburi Horticultural Research Centre".
- Watch the dolphin shows at "Oasis Sea World".
- Visit the "Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Centre".
- Study marine life at the Chaloe Phra Kiat Aquarium - Laem Sadet.
- At leisure, Hat Chao Lao.

Day 2

- Visit the "National Maritime Museum/ Noen Wong Camp".
- Pay homage to the King Taksin the Great Monument at the "King Taksin the Great Shrine".

- Continue to "The Catholic Church Chanthaburi".
- Experience the way of life at the Old Town Chanthabun Waterfront.
- Visit and shop for Chanthaburi's gemstones at the Chanthaburi Gems and Jewellery Traders Association.

Travel Agencies

Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi

P.P. Group (พี.พี กรุ๊ป) 32 Mu 4 Tambon Bang Kacha, Tel. 0 3930 1125, 08 1572 0888.

YCR Holiday (วาย ซี อาร์ ฮอลิเดย์) 163/5 Si Chan Road, Tambon Wat Mai, Tel. 0 3932 2904, 08 1577 1759.

Chanthaburi CBT Travel (จันทบุรี ซีบีที ทราเวล) 110 Mu 11, Tambon Phlapphla, Tel. 0 3937 3666, offers Chanthaburi's community tours.

Hi-Chan Travel (ไฮ จันท ทราเวล) 14/5 Mu 3, Rak Sak Chamun Road, Tambon Tha Chang, Chanthaburi Municipality, Chanthaburi 22000, Tel. 0 3930 1888.

Chanthaburi Tour and Management

Partnership (พก. จันทบุรี ทัวร์ แอนด์ แมเนจเม้นท์) (**Leo Travel**) (ลีโอบ ทราเวล) 35/202 Mu 7, Tri Rat Road, Tambon Chanthanimit, Amphoe Mueang, Chanthaburi, Tel. 0 3932 3201-10, Fax: 0 3932 3215.

Recommendations in Visiting Temples/Museums/Ancient Monuments

- Study about the place to be visited.
- Dress politely and be composed.
- Take off your shoes and place them on

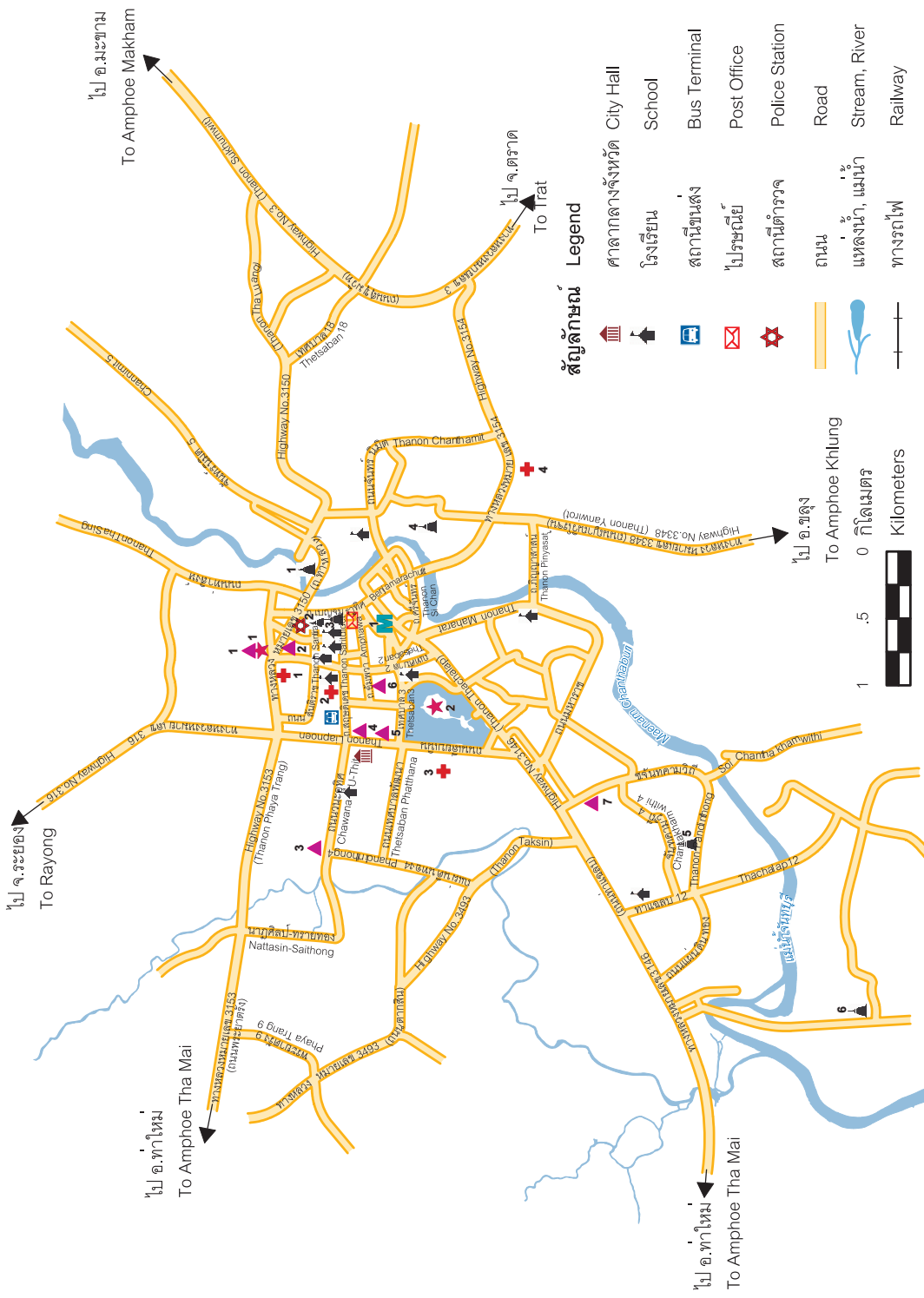
a provided shelf before entering religious buildings or areas.

- Contact a local guide such as a monk or officer.
- Be careful not to break or damage objects or architecture of antiquity.
- No stepping into prohibited areas or on monuments, touching any architectural parts, especially the carved patterns or murals, nor taking as a souvenir any fragment of artefact or architecture.
- Ask for permission before taking photos.
- No use of flash in taking photos to prevent any possible damage to the artefact or monument.

Travel Tips

- Find information about the tourist attractions; for example, history of monuments.
- Study the seasons of nature; for example, flowers, migrating birds or the right period to take a trip.
- Help to protect tourism resources; both natural and cultural sites.
- Not to behave against local people's traditions.
- Be careful and aware of safety.
- Follow the officials' suggestions strictly.





แผนที่ตัวเมืองจันทบุรี

CHANTHABURI CITY MAP



วัด Temple (Wat)

- 1 วัดจันทนาราม Wat Chanthanaram
- 2 วัดโบสถ์เมือง Wat Bot Mueang
- 3 วัดกลาง Wat Klang
- 4 วัดไผ่ล้อม Wat Phai Lom
- 5 วัดตะบะเดี่ยว Wat Tabok Tia
- 6 วัดเกาะลอย Wat Ko Loi



โรงพยาบาล Hospital

- 1 โรงพยาบาลตากสินจันทบุรี Bangkok Hospital Chanthaburi
- 2 โรงพยาบาลรวมแพทย์จันทบุรี Ruam Phaet Hospital Chanthaburi
- 3 โรงพยาบาลพระปกเกล้าจันทบุรี Prapokkiao Hospital Chanthaburi
- 4 โรงพยาบาลสิริเวช Sirivej Hospital



ตลาด Market

- 1 ตลาดเทศบาล Thetsaban Market



สถานที่สำคัญ Place of Interest

- 1 ค่ายตากสิน Taksin Camp
- 2 ศาลจังหวัดจันทบุรี Chanthaburi Law Court
- 3 วิทยาลัยนาฏศิลป์จันทบุรี Chanthaburi Dramatic Arts College
- 4 ที่ว่าการอำเภอเมืองจันทบุรี Amphoe Mueang Chanthaburi Office
- 5 สำนักงานเทศบาลเมืองจันทบุรี Chanthaburi Municipality Office
- 6 สนามกีฬาจังหวัดจันทบุรี Chanthaburi Sport Stadium
- 7 วิทยาลัยเทคนิคจันทบุรี Chanthaburi Technical College



สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attraction

- 1 ศาลหลักเมืองจันทบุรีและศาลสมเด็จพระเจ้าตากสินมหาราช The Chanthaburi City Pillar and the Taksin Maharat Shrine
- 2 สวนสาธารณะสมเด็จพระเจ้าตากสินมหาราช Somdet Phra Chao Taksin Maharat Park

แผนที่ท่องเที่ยวจังหวัดจันทบุรี

CHANTHABURI TOURIST MAP

สถานที่ท่องเที่ยว Tourist Attractions

- 1 น้ำตกเขาสอยดาว Namtok Khao Soi Dao
- 2 เขตอนุรักษ์สัตว์ป่าเขาสอยดาว Khao Soi Dao Wildlife Sanctuary
- 3 หาดคุ้งวิมาน Hat Khung Wiman
- 4 สวนสะเด็ดยอด Suan Sadetyat
- 5 แหลมเสด็จ-อ่าวคุ้งกระเบน Laem Sadet-Ao Khung Kraben
- 6 ศูนย์ศึกษาการพัฒนาอ่าวคุ้งกระเบนอันเนื่องมาจากพระราชดำริ
Kung Krabaen Bay Royal Development Study Centre
- 7 หาดเจ้าหลาว Hat Chao Lao
- 8 น้ำตกเขากระทิง Namtok Khao Kra Thing
- 9 ยอดเขาพระบาท Yot Khao Phrabat
- 10 เขื่อนคิริธาร Khiri Than Dam
- 11 ฟาร์มจระเข้-สวนสัตว์ชำโลม The Chamsom Crocodile Farm and Zoo
- 12 ศาลหลักเมืองจันทบุรีและศาลสมเด็จพระเจ้าตากสินมหาราช
The Chanthaburi City Pillar and the Taksin Maharat Shrine
- 13 วัดไผ่ล้อม Wat Phai Lom
- 14 โบราณสถานค่ายเนินวง Boran Sathan Khai Noen Wong
- 15 แหล่งเรือโบราณ Ancient Boat Yard
- 16 น้ำตกคลองนารายณ์ Namtok Khlong Narai
- 17 โอเอซิส ซี เวิลด์ Oasis Sea World
- 18 วนอุทยานเขาแหลมสิงห์ Khao Laem Sing Forest Park
- 19 น้ำตกตรอกนอง Namtok Trok Nong
- 20 อุทยานแห่งชาติน้ำตกพลิ้ว Namtok Phlio National Park

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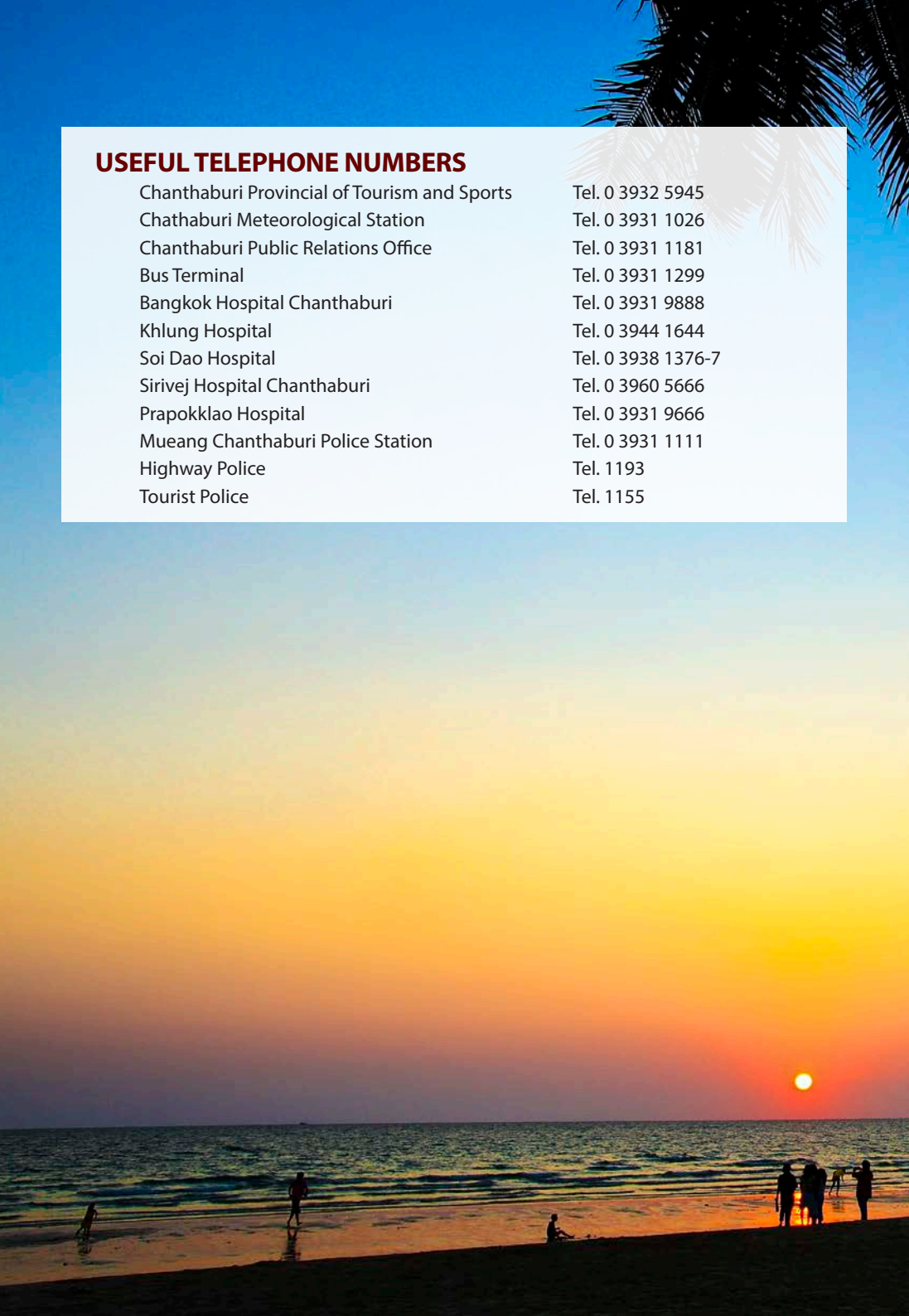
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